The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Constitution.

Passage of the Joint Resolution in the Senate.

SLAVERY TO BE TOTALLY ABOLISHED.

An Interesting Discussion in the House.

Views of One of Mr. Vallandigham's Friends on the War.

The Election Key-note of the Democratic Party.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

THE SHIPMENT OF SPIRITS FOR EXPORTATION.

The Treasury Department is about to issue a circular giving instructions in relation to the shipment of distilled spirits for exportation. They provide that whenever a distiller or owner desires to transport spirits, subject to an excise duty from a distillery or bonded warehouse, to a port of entry for exportation, without payment of duties thereon, he shall make an application in writing to the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district in which said distillery or bonded warehouse may be situated, for a permit to do so, the spirits having first been duly inspected by a United States Internal Revenue Inspector, who shall ascertain the quantity thereof, and make an entry of the same, together with the inspection and marks and numbers of packages. Application will be accompanied by an oath or affirmation of the distiller or owner, setting forth that he desires a permit to transport said spirits for exportation and for no other purpose whatever. Upon receipt of this application, duly verified by the oath or affirmation of the distillers or owners of spirits, the Collector will exact from them a transportation bond, with good and sufficient sureties, in at least double the amount of duties upon said spirits.

GEN. SEDGWICK'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. SEDGWICK testified to-day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He justified the conduct of Gen. MEADE at the battle of Gettysburgh, and was very severe on Gen. HOOKER in regard to the battle of Chancellorsville. In reply to the question why Gen. HOOKER recrossed the river, he said he could give no reasons to justify such a step. He only did so after positive orders from Gen. HOOKER, which he exhibited to the committee. He also laid before the committee many other important orders in connection with that movement, which have never been made public.

THE OPERATIONS OF SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.

The proposed Congressional action designed to stop swindling operations of substitute brokers has been deferred, under the opinion that the local State laws were potent enough to effect that object.

THE REBEL DIPLOMATISTS IN EUROPE.

Advices received by the last steamer from Europe represent that the functions of the rebel diplomatists have materially changed within the past two months. MASON is in dignified retirement—a perfect anchorite—having shut himself out of sight of even his own cotemporaries.

SLIDELL is speculating, and has already obtained a notoriety among the gamblers of the Bourse. He has made money; but he never touches Confederate securities, and, like SLIDELL, so are all his co-adventurers. It is noticeable that the rebel diplomats are far more successful as speculators than they were as plenipotentiaries.

MINISTER TO GUATEMALA.

The President sent in to-day the nomination of WILLIAM KELLOGG, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, as Minister to Guatemala.

THE RELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

Naval engine contractors have a hope of relief extended to them, through the agreement of the Naval Committee to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to act in the premises as may to him seem just and reasonable. The reason for this action is that a large portion of the burdens of which contractors complain were forced upon them by the alteration of plans for machinery after the contracts were made.

THE AD VALOREM TAX ON BUSINESS.

The WAYS and MEANS Committee to-morrow will take up the proposition of Mr. ODELL to impose an ad valorem tax on all sales of merchandise, real estate, stocks, bonds, and incorporated companies.

THE SUBSISTENCE OF THE CAPTURED INDIANS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The number of captive Indians in New-Mexico that have to be fed by the Commissary, until the Department of the Interior can purchase or send them food, is so great that it is found necessary to diminish the ration of bread and meat issued to troops at the military posts in that department. The value of the deficiency will be paid to the soldiers in cash. The captive Indians will be allowed, if practicable, one pound of flour or corn meal, or of wheat or corn, to every individual, and one pound of fresh meat per day. When "small rations" are issued, they will be in lieu of bread or meat.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

THE CASE OF MAJ. MCLEAN.

Inquiry was made some time ago in relation to the case of Maj. N. H. MCLEAN, of Ohio, to which the Secretary of War has replied that that officer was ordered to Vancouver because it was deemed expedient to the service that he should go there, and that it has never been the practice of the department to furnish copies of charges affecting the capacity or fidelity of its officers previous to taking action upon their cases. The Secretary says it is not deemed compatible with the public interests to make further answer.

NINE-MONTHS' MEN AND MILITIA.

It appears from an official report of Assistant Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND, that the number of nine-months' men under the act of July, 1862, was 18,884 volunteers and 65,300 militia. The bounty paid volunteers was $25 each. The volunteers were all from Pennsylvania, having been raised by Gov. CURTIN. Bounty has been paid to 3,934 Vermont nine-months' men without the authority of the Department, owing to a mistake of the mustering officers and paymasters.

THE DUTIES ON WOOL.

The Committee on Manufactures have made a report relative to duties on wool. They say that the expectation that low grades of wool would not compete with domestic products has not been realized. Seven-eighths of all importations last year were invoiced below the minimum of 18 cents per pound, the whole averaging less than 17 cents. This has defrauded the Treasury and done great injustice to wool-growers. The entire duties of last year did not produce more than half a million dollars. The committee recommend that the duty of 9 per cent. on wools under 18 cents be changed to a specific duty of 3 cents per pound, and an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.; on wools costing over 18 and not over 24 cents, a specific duty of 6 cents per pound and an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.; on wools costing over 24 cents, 9 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, at the port where the duty is paid. The total amount of wool imported during the last fiscal year was 71,882,123 pounds, costing $12,290,630.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

THE FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, eastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It prescribes that the coasting vessels shall be enrolled and licensed by the Secretary of the Treasury. No certificate of registry is required, but each shall be subject to all the regulations and penalties applying to registered vessels. A compensation of $1,000 per year, with fees under the Treasury regulations, and 3 per cent. on collections, is proposed for Collectors of Customs at Pembina, Chicago, Milwaukee, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Miami, Sandusky, Cuyahoga, Presque Isle, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara, Genesee, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Oswegatchie, Champlain and Vermont, provided that the salaries shall not exceed $25,000; the Collectors' bonds to be approved by the Commissioner of Customs.

RELATING TO EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) reported from the Judiciary Committee the proposed amendment to the rules of the Senate, requiring nominations to be acted upon in open Senate, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The report was adopted.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for a national currency, secured by the pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof. The bill is that proposed by Mr. HOOPER in the House without material change. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

RELIEF FOR INDIANS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill for the relief of certain friendly Indians of the Sioux nation in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. It appropriates $10,000 to make provision for the welfare of such Indians as perilled life in saving from the massacre many whites in 1862.

JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the District Courts, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The bill gives the same jurisdiction to such courts over actions concerning coasting vessels on lakes and rivers as they now have over vessels on the high seas, and repeals the Act of February, 1845.

THE LAND GRANTS TO THE PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution to extend the time for reversion to the United States of the lands granted to the Père Marquette Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE ARREST OF CAPTS. FERGUSON AND STODDARD.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Secretary of War was directed to communicate information touching the arrest of Capt. C. B. FERGUSON, Quartermaster United States Army, and Capt. WILLIAM STODDARD, Assistant Quartermaster, lately in charge of the military depot at Alexandria, Va.

PROFESSORS IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the Professors of Ethics, of Spanish and of Drawing, in the Naval Academy, on the same footing with the other Professors.

THE TITLE TO PROPERTY AT ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced the bill to acquire a title to certain property at Rock Island, Illinois, for the purpose of building an arsenal thereupon for the United States.

The bill occasioned some debate, during which the morning hour expired.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN FROM THE ARMY TO THE NAVY.

By unanimous consent Mr. HALE called up the bill to repeal the first section of the joint resolution of Feb. 24, 1864, relating to the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service, which was passed.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution amending the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts (Union,) said that the first thought that would strike an angel from the skies, or a stranger from another place, if either could be permitted to visit this earth, with surprise, after viewing the extent and resources of our people, would be the fact that there are four millions of human beings held in the most abject bondage, driven by the lash like beasts, and deprived of all rights, even that of knowledge and the sacred rights of family. The stranger's astonishment would be doubly increased when he was pointed to the Constitution as the guardian of this many-headed wickedness. He would interpret the Constitution in its true sense, and say that Slavery could not exist by its positive text. He (SUMNER) contended that the words "slave" and "Slavery" did not appear in the Constitution, and if the pretension of property in man lurks anywhere in the Constitution, it was under a feigned name. He considered the preamble the key to open the whole instrument to freedom. He would call attention to those chain-breaking words, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." Scorning all false interpretations and glosses, which may have been fastened upon the Constitution as a support of Slavery, he would declare there was nothing in the text on which the hideous wrong could be founded. In dealing with this question in the past, it has not been the Constitution so much as human nature which has been at fault. Let the people change, and the Constitution would change also, for the Constitution was the shadow, while the people were the substance. Under the influences of the present struggle the people have changed, and in nothing so much as Slavery. Old opinions and prejudices have dissolved and the traditional foothold which Slavery once possessed has been weakening gradually, until now it scarcely exists. Naturally this change must show itself in the interpretation of the Constitution, and it is already visible in the concession of powers which were formerly denied, and the time has come when the Constitution, so long interpreted for Slavery, may be interpreted for Freedom. He contended, among the concessions for power over Slavery as a military necessity. Many join with PATRICK HENRY, who, in the Virginia Convention, declared the power of manumission was given to Congress in the Constitution, and argued against it on that ground. Slavery, receiving no support in the Constitution, he contended, was clearly under the control of Congress, under the giving Congress power to "provide for the common defence and general welfare." To all who would deny the power of Congress over Slavery, he referred to the words of PATRICK HENRY, when he said that on that subject the Constitution "speaks to the point." He contended that under the war power no one could deny its complete efficiency in enfranchising the soldiers-slave and his family. In the words of SHAKESPEARE, when he makes *Harry*, on the eve of the battle of Agincourt, say to his men to encourage them: "For he, to-day, that sheds his blood with me shall be my brother; be he ne'r so vile, this day shall gentle his condition." He contended also that the clause guaranteeing a Republican form of Government to each State made it our plain duty to abolish Slavery, considering the essential elements that constitute it, as understood by our fathers. The clause that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, throws protection over every person without regard to color, class or condition. He held that this was not only a guarantee against, but a prohibition of Slavery. On the very face of the Constitution Slavery was an outlaw, and in its express provisions he had shown from sources of power, which, if executed, rendered it impossible. Nothing but hesitancy and delay in eradicating Slavery was unconstitutional. Slavery was not only a nuisance, but a public enemy and traitor in the rebellious States, lending succor to them, and holding out blue lights to encourage and direct their operations, and it must be abolished. In reference to the question of compensation, founded on the shameful assumption that there was property in man, there was a time when he was willing to pay money for emancipation. But it was as a ransom, and not compensation. Money was no longer needed for the purpose. The time had come for the old tocsin to sound, "Millions for defence; not one cent for tribute." Millions of dollars and strong arms to defend our country against slave masters; not one cent for tribute for them. Every dollar for compensation paid should go to the slave. He contended that the pretension to compensation for the renunciation of a system too disgusting to picture or detail, was odious. Slavery must be overthrown; first, by the courts declaring and applying the true principles of the Constitution; second, by Congress in the exercise of the powers which belong to it, and that by the people by amending the Constitution to that end. As the courts had failed to do their duty, Congress, by a single brief statute, will sweep Slavery out of existence. If Congress may not do this, let the Fugitive Slave Law be repealed and all others conflicting with the right of colored persons. But beyond all, the people must put the capstone on the glorious structure by an amendment to the Constitution. While he was desirous of seeing the great rule of freedom which we were about to ordain embodied in a text which should be like the precious casket to the more precious treasure, he was consoled by the thought that the most homely text containing such a rule would be more beautiful far than any passage of poetry or eloquence of words, and would be read with gratitude when the rising dome of this Capitol, with the statue of liberty which surmounted it, had crumbled into dust.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. POWELL and DAVIS.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) proposed lengthy amendments and a substitute securing the liberty of the press and free speech, and reëstablishing the principles of the Missouri Compromise, which were rejected.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew his amendment, heretofore offered as a substitute, as he did not desire the committee's amendment in its passage.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Union,) said that the vote he should give against the measure was not from want of philanthropy to the slave, or from hatred to freedom. He had been the teacher of philanthropy to some of those who were now so blatant for freedom. He denied that the question of emancipation was germane to the present war, and had, therefore, declined to take part in it, believing that it tended to aggravate, rather than heal our wounds. Any effort to antagonize the blacks and whites must result in disaster to the former. As a true friend of the black race, he should vote against the measure.

The amendments, as reported from the Judiciary Committee, as a substitute for the original bill of Mr. HENDERSON, were then adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Wiley, Wilson—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury.

The following is the joint resolution as passed:

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

THE CASE OF MR. LOAN, OF MISSOURI.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, declaring that BENJAMIN F. LOAN is not entitled to a seat in this House, as a member from the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri, and another resolution that JOHN P. BRUCE, the contestant, is also not entitled to the seat.

Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, (Union,) from the same committee, submitted the views of the minority, with a resolution that Mr. LOAN is entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. GANSON desired to fix a day for the consideration of the subject, but the Speaker said it could be called up at any time.

AD VALOREM TAXES ON BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill laying ad valorem taxes on all sales of bonds, stocks, specie, merchandise of all descriptions, and on the receipts of railroads, coal, gas and all other incorporated companies.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to erect a penitentiary, jail and house of correction in the District of Columbia.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said the gentleman from Illinois, (WASHBURNE,) yesterday charged him with voting for a swindle. To answer the elegant frenzy of the gentleman, a person's brains ought to lie in his mettle to do it.

Mr. WASHBURNE asked from what the gentleman read?

Mr. PATTERSON replied—The House report in the *Chronicle*.

Mr. WASHBURNE said what he uttered would be found in the columns of the *Congressional Globe*.

[NOTE.—The *Globe* report represents Mr. WASHBURNE as saying "the people of Charlestown saw the purchase of grounds to extend the Charlestown Navy-yard to be a swindle, and sent a committee here to expose it;" and remarking "the gentleman from New-Hampshire would not go with me in my vain attempt to get the committee to strike it out, but he voted, if I rightly remember, to keep it in the bill. It was a little thing, only $135,000—a mere bagatelle—and 'I grew eloquent over it,' as the gentleman would say, and he refused to vote against the appropriation. I opposed the appropriation on the ground that the sum named was enormous and extravagant, and in fact, that it was reported to be a swindle, as it had turned out to be since."]

Mr. PATTERSON said that other members understood the gentleman's (WASHBURNE'S) remarks as he did, and that the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs had promptly denied that it was a swindle. If he (PATTERSON) voted for a swindle of $135,000, he had very good company on both sides of the House. It was hardly courteous in any member to accuse another of voting for a swindle. Was it necessary for the gentleman (WASHBURNE), to misrepresent the facts?

Mr. WASHBURNE said that he did not cast reflections on any member of this House. He had referred to the gentleman from New-Hampshire (PATTERSON) as voting for an appropropriation which he thought outrageous, and was astonished that the gentleman should think it was a reflection upon him when it was not.

Mr. PATTERSON said as the gentleman (WASHBURNE) disclaimed charging him with a design of voting for a corruption fund he exonerated him fully.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that the gentleman had never heard him use the words "corruption fund."

Mr. PATTERSON said the gentleman used the word "fraud."

Mr. WASHBURNE further explained that he had said that the gentleman had voted for a matter which had since been charged to be a swindle.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said the subject of this purchase had been pending several years, and the property was sold for the same amount that was given for it. The Committee of Ways and Means had a conference with Admiral SMITH a well-known honest man, and he recommended the appropriation in view of public interests.

The House recommitted the pending bill, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting one merely providing for building a house of correction in the District of Columbia.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR LOSSES DURING MORGAN'S RAID.

The House passed the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to allow the Postmaster at Harrison, Ohio, $523, that being the amount of money and postage-stamps taken from the office by MORGAN'S rebel force, during his raid in July last.

GRANTS OF LAND FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill extending the time for States to accept grants of land for agricultural and mechanic college purposes.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing that any State or Territory may appropriate the revenue derived from lands donated to them for the education of orphans, soldiers and sailors.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, protested against diverting the act from its original purpose.

Several other gentlemen took a similar position.

Mr. HOLMAN defended his amendment, which was subsequently rejected.

The bill passed with an amendment including the State of West Virginia in its provisions.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the President's Annual Message.

Mr. LONG of Ohio, (Dem.,) made an hour's speech, in the course of which he said aid and comfort were not given to the enemy by those who were opposed to the Republican party, but by that party and the Administration, who by their Confiscation Acts, and Proclamations of Emancipation and Amnesty, and other extraordinary and unconstitutional measures, were strengthening the hands of the South, and weakening the Union feeling in that section. He quoted from BENTON, LINCOLN, SEWARD, EVERETT, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, FILLMORE, and others, to show that coercion could not be successful under our republican system, and that the last three years had proved the truth of the proposition. He agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) that the Confederates are an independent power *de facto*; that they maintained their declaration three years by the force of arms; and while they have cut asunder all the ligaments which bound them, they have separated from all the obligations which held them under the Constitution. He accepted this as true, and if a charge of disloyalty should be made against him for this opinion, he would take shelter under the broad mantle of the distinguished leader of the Republican party. He would make any reasonable sacrifice to bring back the seceded States, but not use force, for the Union could only exist in the hearts, and with the consent of the people. If the Democratic party were now in power, they could not restore the union of the States. There were only two questions: First, the recognition of the Confederacy; and, second, the continuation of the war for the subjugation of the South. Of the two he preferred the former. He believed the Democratic party were for peace, and would be placed in a false position if they nominated a war candidate.

Mr. LONG's hour having expired he asked a few minutes longer to conclude his speech.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said—I hope the gentleman will be allowed to finish his speech, as it is the key-note of the Democratic party for the coming election.

Cries of "Order, order," from the Opposition side of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE—It means the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by foreign Powers, and peace on the terms of disunion.

Mr. LONG gained permission to finish his speech.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said he remembered when two armies stood face to face in the West, that under a white flag he went up to the man in the uniform of the Confederacy, and reached out his hand and told him he respected him as a brave and honest man. Though he wore the emblems of disloyalty and treason, under his vestments he beheld a brave and honest soul. He (GARFIELD) would reintroduce that scene, with a change only of person. Were there a flag of truce, he would extend his right hand, and ask the member who had just addressed the committee to meet him, and let him shake hands with him, because he honored his bravery and honesty, and because he believed what had fallen from his lips, were the honest sentiments of his heart; and in his uttering them, he had made a new epoch in the history of the war. He had done a new thing under the sun, a braver thing than most men can perform. He would now ask that the white flag be taken away, while he returned to the Union lines and spoke of what his colleague had done, what the member said might be pictured by "Paradise Lost." When Satan, who had rebelled against the glory of God, was hurled down from Heaven, he suddenly lifted up his head, exclaiming: "Which way I flee is Hell." And like Satan, his colleague, might have added; "Myself am hell." During the Revolutionary War, Lord FAIRFAX, after deliberation, decided to go over to the Mother Country, and went over grandly and solemnly. But there was another man who had joined his fortunes to the struggling country, and remained with it till the war was well-nigh done; but, as in the darkness which precedes the morning, that man hatched treason, to surrender to the enemy all that had been gained. And that man was BENEDICT ARNOLD. When the present war commenced some men hesitated as to what they should do, while others went over to the enemy. ROBERT E. LEE, who sat at his home at Arlington, hesitating and doubting, at last went over almost tearfully. But now, when hundreds of thousands of brave soldiers have ascended to God, under the shadow of the banner which now waves over us, and when thousands more have gone into a state of decrepitude—when three years of terrific war have been raging, and our arms have pushed back the rebellion—and now, when the uplifted arm of majestic power is ready to let fall the lightnings of vigorous execution, here in the quiet of this hall, rises the dark purpose of BENEDICT ARNOLD, which would surrender the nation, its flag, and honor and glory to the bitter curses of the traitors of our country. For the first time in the history of the war it is proposed to give up the struggle and abandon the war, and let treason run riot in the land.

Mr. GARFIELD then controverted his colleague's positions. The issue was now made up. We should use the common weapons of war. If with these we should not succeed, he would take measures as he would against the savage who attacked himself or family. He would resort to any element of destruction; and, if necessary, he would fling all constitutional sanctions to the winds, rather than lose his country.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) asked him whether he had not sworn to support the Constitution.

Mr. GARFIELD replied he had, and he was glad the gentleman had asked the question. He recollected that the Constitution declared the purposes for which it was framed; it was for the general welfare and public defence. And on that ground he swore to support it, regretting that he had not a sword in his uplifted hand at the time to show a determination to interpose all means to overthrow this cursed rebellion. He said that when he was in the military service a spy brought to him two letters addressed to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. They contained commendations of the bearer who desired a place in the ranks to fight the Abolitionists. One of them was written by a man who lately held a seat on this floor, and was from Indiana.

Messrs. HOLMAN, (of Indiana,) C. A. WHITE, (of Ohio,) and others on the Opposition side, called for the name of the writer.

Mr. GARFIELD replied he had the letter and was understood to say that he would give the name at the proper time. He then alluded to the Knights of the Golden Circle, with their secret signs and passwords. Such organizations came up before the American people under the lead of the party over the way. This will be the signal for throwing up blue lights at the Capitol at Richmond. This he believed to be the elevated banner, the signal to be answered by traitors all over the land.

Mr. LONG replied that he said very distinctly, when he commenced his remarks, that he spoke for himself, and that he was alone responsible for his utterances. He was well aware of all he did say. He said it deliberately, because his conscience told him it was right and his judgment approved it. He said it, because when he approached the front of the desk and held up his hand to swear to support the Constitution before Heaven, he intended to maintain the solemnity of the obligation. And so help him God, fearless of all charges which could be made by that gentleman or others, in spite of all the means of power in the land, he never would violate that oath, nor shrink from the responsibility he assumed on the first day of the session. He never belonged to a party which took the oath with a mental reservation. He remembered the district of country from which his colleague hailed. The resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, and the seeting at defiance of the most solemn acts of Congress and the decision of the Supreme Court, occurred there. He had never been guilty of that. If the gentleman charged him with being a traitor, he ought to remember the authorities from which he (Mr. LONG) quoted to support his position. They were the opinions of the leaders of his own party, who had advocated the doctrine which he had promulgated to-day. Secretary CHASE had advocated the identical doctrine. If this was treason, all those men were traitors. If this was treason, they might make the most of it. He was willing to abide the consequences and take the responsibility. He had no knowledge of the Knights of the Golden Circle. With God's help, he would never be connected with that order.

Mr. GARFIELD said he did not charge his colleague with being connected with it; but that it was under the patronage and protection of the Democratic party.

Mr. LONG repeated that he made his speech because it met the approbation of his judgment. He believed that there was no power under the Constitution to coerce the sovereign States.

Mr. GARFIELD explained that he would leap over the Constitution in order to preserve the national existence; but it would be into the arms of the people who made the Constitution.

Mr. LONG said while his colleague would leap over the Constitution, he himself would bear being called a traitor for supporting the Constitution. He would stand by this position, if he stood alone. He would not retract one syllable. He hurled back the charges of traitor. The men who were destroying this fair fabric or liberty were the first who declared that the Union could not exist part slave and part free. They started the ball which had produced the present condition of affairs. He believed our fathers were as good as we were. They were as good Christians and patriots. They would not push from the communion-table those who held slaves. God prospered them. What our fathers had provided was good enough for him and his children. He was ready to make any sacrifice to restore the Union. But this was not to be done by such exhibitions as they had recently had in this Hall. Applause to the echo had been given to the sentiments of those who had always been trying to sunder the bonds which united us. He would prefer having liberty in the little State of Ohio, or in Greece, or in Switzerland, than to live under a despotism like that of Austria, with bayonets constantly pointing at him.

Mr. HOLMAN wished to ask the name of the Indianian alleged to have written the treasonable letter, but general consent was not given.

At 6.15 the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Russian War Vessel off the Hook.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, April 8.

A Russian sloop-of-war is now outside of the bar, bound in.

Navigation of the Penobscot.

BANGOR, MAINE, Friday, April 8.

The ice left the Penobscot to-night.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill authorizing a change in the location of the proposed Central Railroad Bridge at Albany, was discussed at length, and progress was reported.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, in response to an invitation of the Senate, appeared within the bar, and was welcomed in a neat complimentary speech by Lieut.-Gov. JONES, who took occasion to denounce the rebellion as the most monstrous known to history.

Gen. SICKLES replied, alluding to the wicked character of the rebellion, the generous and honorable part New-York had taken in the efforts made to suppress it, and expressing the belief that the war would close this year.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the Utica City Railroad.

Incorporating the Musical Mutual Protective Union of New-York.

For a special County Judge in Monroe County.

Relative to the Church of Intercession of New-York.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Amending the Charter of the Home Insurance Company; Incorporating the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh; Incorporating the Iowa and Minnesota Homestead Company.

Mr. LAIMBEER asked consent to introduce a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Emigration to sell unclaimed property. Objected to.

Mr. MURPHY made a minority report on the Soldiers' Voting Bill. The minority bill provides that the Governor and Comptroller shall appoint twelve voting agents to visit all the regiments from this State, collect the vote in locked bags, bring them to Albany, where they shall be assorted and sent in packages to the respective election districts, to be canvassed; also that all soldiers from this State be registered. Adjourned.

Incorporating the Musical Mutual Protective Union of New-York.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Albany Bridge Bill.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

Mr. HASTINGS, in alluding to the personal passage between himself and Mr. FIELDS yesterday, remarked that he regretted the occurrence.

Mr. FIELDS replied that he had not tasted ardent spirits during the entire day, and that his reply to the slander against him was the only one that a gentleman could make. Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

To amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the New-York Medical College for Women.

Relative to the Excelsior Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Regulating the use of the wharves and piers leased to the Delaware and Raritan Railroad.

To amend the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the New-York Market Savings Bank.

To amend the charter of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company.

Incorporating the Erie Basin Dock Company of Brooklyn.

Relative to divorces. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the weight of butter, lard and cheese packages; to extend the operation of general incorporation laws; incorporating the Loan Exchange Warehouse Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Rochester Police; to incorporate the Rondout and New-York Steam Navigation Company; declaring the Erie basin at Buffalo a part of the Erie Canal.

On motion of Mr. BURNS, the privileges of the floor were extended to MILES O'REILLEY. Adjourned.

The Jefferd Case.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

In the case of CHARLES M. JEFFERD, convicted of the murder of MATHEWS, killed at the same time with WALTON, the conviction has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. A reargument was ordered last December, but the decision is now unanimous.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, April 7.

Two steamers, the *New-York* and *Express*, left to-day under flag-of-truce for City Point, to bring down all the Federal officers and soldiers, now prisoners of war at Richmond, about 1,000 in number.

The underwriter's boat *Atlantic*, attempted to visit Cape Henry to-day to look after the wrecks, but the weather was so rough the boat returned.

The Baltimore boat arrived at 3 P. M., eight hours late.

Lookout Lighthouse Destroyed by Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 8.

The steamer *Spaulding*, just arrived from Newbern, reports that Cape Lookout Lighthouse was partially destroyed by the rebels, and there will probably be no light there for a week.

Lieut.-Col. W. T. JOHNSON, United States Army, Medical Inspector of this department, arrived on the *Spaulding*.

Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 7.

The upward morning passenger train from Nashville ran off the track at Cave City this afternoon, which will cause about ten hours' delay. Only one person was injured, and he but slightly.

BILLIARDS.

Play of Friday Afternoon.

PETER D. BRAISTED, JR., AND WILLIAM FREEMAN—100 POINTS UP, FRENCH THREE-BALL GAME—FOR $500.

As the time of playing this game was unannounced, it came off in private, before a few personal friends of the parties. It proved to be quite a skillful bout, the contestants going along quite evenly until near the close of the game, when BRAISTED went ahead, and came out winner by 21 points. Mr. BRAISTED then handed over $50 to Mr. PHELAN, to add to the fund for the working women.

Friday Evening.

MICHAEL PHELAN AND DUDLEY KAVANAGH—100 POINTS UP, SHOVE SHOTS BARRED—THE LOSER TO PAY $100 TO THE FUND OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION—A SUPERB DISPLAY.

About five hundred persons were present this evening, presenting one of the most respectable and intelligent audiences imaginable. The contrast with the assemblage of the previous evening was remarkable. There was no betting on this occasion, the parties having come together to witness the science and beauties of the game of billiards, as demonstrated by two of its most expert masters.

Before commencing, H. P. CASH, Esq., arose and stated that the receipts of the evening were to be paid over to the Working Women's Relief Association; and as one worthy gentleman had set a capital example, he trusted others would do likewise. That was, that the gentleman had handed Mr. PHELAN a donation of $10 for the fund. Those who desired to "follow the leader," could do so by calling at the box-office.

The game commenced at 8¼ o'clock, Kavanagh winning the lead. The first call was Phelan, 135; Kavanagh, 73. The second, Kavanagh, 105; Phelan, 179. Third, Phelan, 245; Kavanagh, 146. Fourth, Phelan, 301; Kavanagh, 190. Fifth, Kavanagh, 208; Phelan, 309. Sixth, Phelan, 401; Kavanagh, 267. Seventh, Phelan, 509; Kavanagh, 309. Eighth, Phelan, 618; Kavanagh, 390. Ninth, Kavanagh, 403; Phelan, 587. Tenth, Kavanagh, 566; Phelan, 687. Eleventh, Phelan, 713; Kavanagh, 515. Twelfth, Kavanagh, 601; Phelan, 778. Thirteenth, Phelan, 815; Kavanagh, 662. Fourteenth, Kavanagh, 736; Phelan, 844. Fifteenth, Kavanagh, 800; Phelan, 852. Sixteenth, Phelan, 909; Kavanagh, 867. Seventeenth, Kavanagh, 903; Phelan, 909. Phelan made game on the 119th innings, winning by 34 points. Time, 3 hours 40 minutes. The game not closing until after midnight rendered it impossible to give a full report this morning.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Rebel General's Order on the Repulse at Paducah.

WEST KENTUCKY TO BE HELD.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 7.

The Cairo *News* has been furnished with an order issued by Gen. BUFORD, commanding the Second Division of FORREST's cavalry, congratulating the troops on the success of their Kentucky campaign. He praises their conduct during the attack on the fort at Paducah and alludes feelingly to the loss of Col. THOMPSON, commanding the Third Brigade.

He asserts that they silenced the guns of the fort, and compelled one of the gunboats to withdraw from action. The rebel loss is set down at 50 killed, and 40 wounded, and the Federal loss at 27 killed, and 76 or 80 wounded. He concludes by informing the division of his intention to hold Western Kentucky.

The actual loss of the Federal forces was fourteen killed and forty-two wounded. Rebel prisoners admit a loss of three hundred killed, and three times as many wounded.

The latest Memphis advices report nothing later from FORREST or GRIERSON. It was rumored that the former was preparing to attack Memphis.

Confiscated goods to the amount of $49,000, consisting mostly of cotton and sugar, were sold here to-day by order of the United States District Court. Eighteen hundred bales of cotton yet remain to be sold. Two hundred and two bales mixed and inferior quality, in bad condition, sold at auction at 41c. @57½c.

Over one hundred bales of cotton have been brought up by the naval dispatch boat *New National*, from Red River, as have also two 9-inch Dahlgren guns, being part of the armament of Fort De Russey. These guns are part of those taken from the *Harriet Lane* and *Indianola*.

It was the steamer *Joe Jayes* and not the *Carrie Jobs*, that was sunk by the *Gen. Anderson*, as mentioned in a previous dispatch.

The steamer *Forsyth* has been released, and left for Memphis. Several thousand dollars' worth of contraband goods were found in her hold. The first clerk is held for examination.

The election returns received indicate that L. HUMMICK, Republican, has been probably elected Judge of the Thirteenth Circuit.

In the Memphis Cotton market rates for low qualities are unchanged; the better qualities tend upward. Receipts, 366 bales. Ordinary to good 55c. @

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of His History of His Military Career.

[TENTH ARTICLE.]

I.

When the flood came which swelled the Chickahominy on the 29th of May, and left the two wings of the Union Army separated by an apparently impassable barrier, the Confederate commander, JOE JOHNSTON, concluded the time had come to assume the initiative, and fall upon the exposed wing of the Union Army. The situation was such that he might hope, not merely to defeat, but to destroy that portion of our force. Two corps—to wit, those of KEYES and HEINTZELMAN—were on the right or Richmond bank of the Chickahominy, the other three corps—to wit, those of SUMNER, FRANKLIN and PORTER—were on the left bank. The great flood gave the rebels hope that it would sever the two portions of our army, leaving the right wing on the left bank helpless spectators of the destruction of the left wing on the right bank. With this view, Gen. JOHNSTON made the following dispositions: Gen. HILL, (D. H.,) supported by the division of LONGSTREET, to advance by the Williamsburgh road and attack in front; G. W. SMITH to move to the junction of the Newbridge road and the Nine Mile road, to fall on KEYES' right or cover LONGSTREET's left. HUGER, with his division, to move down the Charles City road, in order to attack in flank, *cut off our retreat by Bottom's Bridge, and force the left wing into White Oak Swamp, where unconditional surrender would have been inevitable.*

The first part of this programme was executed with entire success. Our front, held by the division of CASEY, (placed in a radically false position,) was attacked in front and flank, and, after three hours stout resistance on the advanced and reserve line, was forced back. The rebel attack was made with 35,000; CASEY's force numbered 4,880, and he lost 1,433, or *one-third* of his force. As the rebels were nearly ten times CASEY's strength, the fact added a characteristic justice to the censure which Gen. MCCLELLAN who was on *this* side of the Chickahominy and knew nothing of the fight, sent over the wires in regard to the division which he said "gave way unaccountably and discreditably."

This slander which will rankle forever in the breasts of those who survived the slaughter, is one of the inconveniencies of pronouncing judgment on battles which the censor himself does not see.

The second part of the rebel programme, which was intrusted to Gen. HUGER, was not so effectively executed. His movements were slow and impotent; and Gen. SUMNER, who with admirable promptitude, put his corps in marching order the moment he heard the firing, was able to cross the Chickahominy by a bridge of his own construction, and debouching on the rebel flank, held the enemy in check and regained the ground lost. The rebel commander, JOHNSTON, was wounded at this time, and thenceforth the command devolved on Gen. LEE. JOHNSTON, in his official report of the operations of the day, says: "Had Maj.-Gen. HUGER's division been in position and ready for action, when those of SMITH, LONGSTREET and HILL moved, *I am satisfied that Keyes' Corps would have been destroyed, instead of being merely defeated.*" On the following day, June 1, the attack was resumed, but it resulted in the renewed repulse of the rebels; and there is hardly the shadow of a doubt that, had the two wings of the army been united, and the advantage followed up, our forces could have entered Richmond on the heels of Fair Oaks. That he did *not* take advantage of this opportunity, by uniting his forces and advancing, is another of the indictments which history brings against Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The only excuse offered by Gen. MCCLELLAN for this failure is in the following terms:

"The only available means of uniting our forces at Fair Oaks for an advance on Richmond soon after the battle, was to march the troops from Mechanicsville, and other points, on the left bank of the Chickahominy down to Bottom's Bridge, and thence over the Williamsburgh road to the position near Fair Oaks, a distance of about twenty-three (23) miles. In short, the idea of uniting the two wings of the army in time to make a vigorous pursuit of the enemy, with the prospect of overtaking him before he reached Richmond, only five miles distant from the field of battle, is simply absurd, and was, I presume, never for a moment seriously entertained by any one connected with the army of the Potomac."

Observation 1. This was *not* the "only available" way of "uniting our forces at Fair Oaks"—it was not even the *best* way. A portion of SUMNER's command might easily have taken possession of the "heights" on the opposite side of New-Bridge; and by this bridge, which, according to the report of Gen. BARNARD, Chief Engineer, was "complete and practicable for infantry, cavalry and artillery, at 8:15 A. M., June 1," and by the "upper trestle bridge," which was practicable at noon, he might have united his whole army.

Observation 2. In characterizing the "idea of uniting the two wings of the army in time to make a vigorous pursuit of the enemy, *with the prospect of overtaking him before he reached Richmond, only five miles distant,*" as "simply absurd," Gen. MCCLELLAN is guilty of a pitiful quibble. The real question was not to "overtake him *before* he reached Richmond," but to *follow him up*, in his defeated and demoralized condition *into* Richmond.

Observation 3. Was *this* simply absurd? If so, it must be because all the information afterward received authorizes the firm belief that he could have marched into Richmond, had he made half an effort. Of this there is testimony as high as Chimborazo.

II.

After Fair Oaks, we have again a period of inactivity. This period extends from the 1st of June, the date of the repulse of the rebels, up to the 26th, when we see the enemy again assuming the initiative, and precipitating a series of actions that form the *denouement* of the drama of the Peninsular campaign.

This forms the last of the series of golden opportunities which Fortune and the tutelary genius of the Republic put into the hands of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and our melancholy task is to see, with what patience we can command, how he frittered it away.

His first excuse is the bridges over the Chickahominy. Under date of June 4, he telegraphs: "We are still hard at work at them." Next day it is the rain: "The rain forces us to remain in *statu quo.*" Then it is the smallness of his force; but the Secretary of War consoles him by the information that he is sending him five new regiments; and under date of June 7 Gen. MCCLELLAN writes: "I shall be *in perfect* readiness to move forward *and take Richmond* the moment MCCALL reaches here, and the ground will admit the passage of artillery."

Well, there came a time when all MCCLELLAN's conditions for a movement were filled. MCCALL's Division arrived—it came on the 12th and 13th. The rains ceased, and on the 14th the General announces "weather now very favorable;" and by the 20th the roads are perfectly practicable for artillery. Moreover, another circumstance—superadded in his favor to the essentials he had already acquired—unexpectedly presents itself, to prompt him to action. He learns that JACKSON, who is still up in the Shenandoah Valley, is being reinforced from LEE's army. Surely now all is ready, and we may expect the curtain to rise. It does rise; but on a young man "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," requesting of the President "permission to lay before your Excellency, by letter or telegraph, *my views as to the present state of military affairs throughout the country*"—a request which, considering that Gen. MCCLELLAN was, four months before, relieved of all care of the general operations of the war, seems a strange bit of practical drollery.

At length comes a flash out of the sky, and far-off rumbling is heard, that should startle him from his lethargy. On the 24th of June he learns that JACKSON is returning—"is moving to Fredericksburgh, along the Virginia Central Railroad, for the purpose of attacking my rear on the 28th." Now, then, is the moment to strike a blow! In two or three days the enemy will be heavily reinforced: strike, then, at the force in front, before the junction can be effected! Is that the way energetic generals have been wont to reason and act in the like circumstances? So we had supposed; but if anybody supposes Gen. MCCLELLAN at all likely to do any such thing, his military education was not acquired under the "Young Napoleon."

On the 25th, everything being, according to his own avowal, in readiness, he screws his courage up to ordering "*an advance of our picket line on the left, preparatory* to a general forward movement;" but by night it had lapsed back again, and he wilted and withered under the information brought him by "several contrabands," that "Jackson's advance is at or near Hanover Court-house." Beauregard, too, has come, and the rebels are "*two hundred thousand strong*," and he has no hope left but "to die with his army and share its fate."

O varium et mutabile semper! Not to have wit enough to see that the very figures he gives on which to found his "two hundred thousand" in buckram, themselves serve to show that the enemy had not half that strength! He states that his chief of the secret service reported the rebels as having "two hundred *battalions* of infantry and cavalry." Now, he *knew* that 500 men to a battalion was a full estimate; and this would give them a force of one hundred thousand.

So much for his own theoretical estimate, reduced to its actual mathematical form. But there is other evidence to prove that the rebels had not even as large a force as this. In the battle of the 27th, it is a matter of history, that the rebels concentrated the main body of their force, for this attack on our right, (PORTER's Corps.) They had at that point the divisions of LONGSTREET, A. P. HILL and D. H. HILL, and the corps of JACKSON—forming an aggregate, according to the statement of Richmond papers of the time, of 65,000 men. This was their whole force, with the exception of the troops they had between our left and Richmond, and these, according to the official report of Gen. MAGRUDER, numbered 25,000 men. This would give the enemy a total of 90,000 men, and there is ample evidence that this was the maximum of their force.

But let us accept, for the moment, MCCLELLAN's estimate of two hundred thousand men, and what kind of generalship does his conduct under the supposed and actual conditions bespeak? He has the enemy's force divided by the Chickahominy. He has it further divided by the absence of JACKSON's corps, reinforced by troops taken from his own immediate front. For three days he knows that corps is approaching to form a junction with the force in his front. He can strike the two fractions separated. If, on the other hand, they are able to unite and strike him, he foresees no other fate but the destruction of his army. Yet under these circumstances, what does he do? *Nothing!* If he *believed* the enemy to have had the force he now represents, it was his imperative duty to attack, for the very purpose of saving his army. But we have no idea he believed in any such numbers. It was but a day or two since he declared that, on the arrival of MCCALL's division, he would be "in *perfect readiness* to advance and *take Richmond.*" What, take Richmond, defended by two hundred thousand men and "strong intrenchments?" What a sublime contempt of disproportion in numbers! But the fact of the matter is, the statement of his "readiness" to advance, and the confident statement accompanying it, was the assurance of a man who knew he had a hundred and twenty thousand men to meet an army then not over sixty-five thousand strong; and his subsequent fiction of "two hundred thousand men" is an *after thought*, invented to justify his own disgraceful and most uncalled-for retreat—outwitted and outmanœuvred by an enemy he had pledged himself to "outmanœuvre and outwit."

At length the moment came when action was imperative, for the enemy again assumed the initiative. And what made this particularly disobliging and unchivalrous on their part was that they attacked on the very day *he* had decided to advance. "On the 26th," says he, "*the day upon which I decided as the time for our final advance*, the enemy attacked our right in strong force, and turned my attention to the protection of our communications and depots of supply." "The event," adds he, "was a bitter confirmation of the military judgment which had been reiterated to my superiors from the inception and through the progress of the Peninsula campaign."

Now perhaps it was, and perhaps it was *not* Gen. MCCLELLAN's plan to attack on the 26th; and perhaps the rebels interfered with the purpose he had formed, and perhaps they did not; and perhaps the "event" was "a bitter confirmation of his military judgment," and perhaps it was only a bitter confirmation of his utter military incapacity.

It had already been at least six days since *all* MCCLELLAN's conditions for taking Richmond had been fulfilled—six days since the additional circumstance in his favor, namely, the reinforcement of JACKSON, had arisen—two days since he learnt that the powerful corps of JACKSON, thus reinforced, was but two or three days off, on its way to join LEE—when "the enemy attacked his right in strong force," &c. Now, on the morning of the 26th, the day on which Gen. MCCLELLAN had "decided" as the time for his "final advance," JACKSON's main body was yet a full day's march off. It was *noon* on the 26th before the enemy was discovered to be in motion, *and 3 P. M. before he had formed his line of battle to attack McCall at Beaver Dam.*

Now, if Gen. MCCLELLAN had really "decided" on the 26th, as the day of the final advance, he must have "decided" to commence the advance *after* 3 o'clock P. M. If he had not done so, then we must conclude that his "decision" to advance on the 26th was just about as "decided" as all his other intentions of the same kind. But this makes it none the less ungallant for the rebels to have attacked, and proves that they did not in the least resemble that chivalrous old French army which on one occasion insisted on the English delivering the first fire!

The rebels followed up their initiative the next day, by the attack of FITZ-JOHN PORTER's corps, and the result was the battle known to history as the battle of Gaines Mill.

LEE saw that he had now precisely the same advantage that JOHNSON had at Fair Oaks. The right wing of our army, consisting of PORTER's corps, was on the left bank of the Chickahominy, separated by that stream from the left wing. With masterly strategy LEE determined to seize MCCLELLAN's communications and throw the right wing against the Chickahominy and its swamps. If he did not achieve all he proposed, he at least gained a most decisive defeat of the right wing, inflicting on PORTER's corps a loss of over 7,000 men.

Gaines Mill will figure in history as the greatest blunder of MCCLELLAN's blundering campaign. He there exposed a single corps to fight a battle by itself against overwhelming forces of the enemy, when he might with perfect ease have either brought it over to the right bank of the river, if he had decided not to fight, or, if he had decided to fight, he might with equal ease have reinforced it and enabled it to give battle with some chance of holding its own. As it was, Gen. MCCLELLAN seems to have been actuated by the Gospel maxim, "if thine enemy smite thee on the one cheek, turn thou the other also." As an act of Christian forbearance this is very fine, but it is hardly *war*. As was once said, though in a quite different sense, "*C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*"

III.

Two decisive battles had now been fought on the Chickahominy—Fair Oaks and Gaines' Mill. They were not battles of MCCLELLAN's seeking—they were brought on by the rebels, and we are thus presented with the odd spectacle of a General seeking a special theatre of war for the purpose of making not only an offensive, but a "rapid" and "brilliant" movement, compelled each time he met the enemy to fight on *the defensive*. We have the further spectacle of the man who was constantly clamoring for reinforcements, and constantly putting the blame of his failures to the lack of reinforcements, *fighting his two chief battles, the first with one-half, the second with less than one-third his force!*

To the last we find him persisting in the demands for more troops—to the last we find the man who was ready to

"Drink up Esile, eat a crocodile,"

doing *nothing* with what he had. "If at this instant," says he, the day after the battle of Gaines Mill, "I could dispose of *ten thousand* fresh men, I could gain the victory to-morrow"—a statement to which we might reply that, had he not allowed PORTER's corps to be slaughtered the day before, he would have had the ten thousand he there lost. But it is very remarkable that, with an enemy "two hundred thousand" strong, and behind "strong intrenchments," he should have deemed himself capable of "gaining the victory" with a feeble reinforcement of ten thousand men, which would have been no more than he had during all the time he did not "gain a victory." In fact, his victories on paper and in hypothesis, are part of the wonderful phenomena of Gen. MCCLELLAN's character.

Having lost his base, and the enemy being planted across his communications, it only remained for Gen. MCCLELLAN to beat a retreat to the James River. This act he dignified at the time by the euphemism of "change of base"—a phrase which has since then acquired a ludicrous meaning it will be long to lose.

The retreat to the James, considering the bulk of the enemy was on the left bank of the Chickahominy and a long march off, was not difficult. But, notwithstanding this fact, and that the troops were put in the most obvious positions, and that in no case was Gen. MCCLELLAN present at any of the engagements of the "seven days' fight," this movement has been claimed as a masterly piece of strategy—comparable, say his admirers, only to MOREAU's retreat through the Black Forest. And we dare say that the credit in the one case is about as just as in the other; for NAPOLEON proclaims that MOREAU's retreat was "the greatest blunder he ever committed." "As the Directory," adds he, "could not give MOREAU credit for a victory, *they did for a retreat, which they caused to be extolled in the highest terms;* but instead of credit, MOREAU merited the greatest censure and disgrace for it." We leave the parallel to the reader's own apprehension.

In all the battles during this retrograde movement, we have the same utter want of head—Gen. MCCLELLAN in each case being absent getting a fresh position to fall back upon. This is the first time that we had known that it is the *first* and highest duty of a Commanding General to reconnoitre positions for a retreat. "The Corps Commanders," says Gen. SUMNER, in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, "*fought their troops according to their own ideas.* We helped each other. If anybody asked for reinforcements, I sent them; if I wanted reinforcements, I sent to others. He [MCCLELLAN] was the most extraordinary man I ever saw. *I do not see how any man could leave so much to others, and be so confident that everything would go just right.*" Even at the last of the series of battles, when a defeat would have thrown his army into the James River, at Malvern, we find him, with the exception of a brief period *previous* to and at the *end* of the fight, away "on board a gunboat," and this, notwithstanding the admitted fact that the innate valor of our troops gave the enemy so decided a repulse that, if vigorously followed up, they might even then have been followed up into Richmond.

So ends the story of the strange, eventful campaign on the Peninsula—a campaign which, though ill-planned, was worse executed, and in which the utter incapacity of the Commanding General to take advantage of even such opportunities as fortune threw in his way, was most signally demonstrated. Gen. MCCLELLAN did not bring back with him such an army as he had taken away. He brought back an army demoralized, worn down by useless toil, reduced by sickness, almost unmatched in the annals of war. He found the rebel cause at the lowest ebb, and the rebel army demoralized and dispirited. He left one in the flood-tide of success, the morale of the other restored by the prestige of great victories.

Under the inspiration of these successes, we find the rebel leaders turning back the tide of invasion, themselves assuming the initiative, and taking advantage of the position of the Union army on the Peninsula, moving by a bold stroke for the capital of the nation. It was under these circumstances that MCCLELLAN was called back; but the circumstances under which he returned, as well as subsequent events, will have to form the subject matter of the succeeding article of this series.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 8, 1864.

$125,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C	112	100	Hudson R. R.	159
15,000	Trs. Notes 7 3-10		100	do	158⅝
	Oct. & Ap.	111⅛	100	do	158¾
8,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C..	99⅛	100	do	158
8,000	N. C. State 6s...	58	200	do	158
20,000	Mo. State 6s....	73	350	do	157⅜
10,000	M. 6s 1st, to H. & St. J. R.	93¾	100	do	157¼
2,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.	84	100	do	157
1,000	do	85	100	Harlem R.	s30.157
3,000	Cal. State 7s....	140	400	do	s60 157
75,000	Ohio & Miss. Cer	65¾	15000	do	s60 160
65,000	do	b10 65¾	400	do	s60 159
10,000	do	b10 66	200	do	160
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s....	112	280	do	s30 161
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs	156	200	do	161
11,000	A.L.& T.H.2d M.P.	96⅛	100	do	163
10,000	Tol. & W.2d M...	95	10	Nor. & Wor. R.	102
3,000	do	96	800	Reading R.	160
5,000	T. & W.1st M.Ex	105	1600	do	160⅛
30,000	P., Ft. W. & C.1M.	103	800	do	161
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C.1st	116	1300	do	b10 161
14,000	Ald. & G. W. 1st M., Ohio Divis.,	101	100	do	b5 161
100	Am. Exc. Bank....	121	1200	do	160⅛
60	Bank of Com'rce.	114	100	Mich. Cen. R.	153⅜
100	Canton Co.	s30 72	100	do	154
300	do	72¾	100	Peninsula R.	b10 82
300	do	73	200	Miss. & Mo. R.	65⅜
5	Del. & Rud. C. Co.	248	100	M. So. & N. J. R.	114⅜
150	do	247	500	do	114⅜
424	do	246	300	do	b30 116
100	do	245⅞	200	do	115
400	Cum. Coal Pr.	83	16	do	114
100	do	b10 83	100	Chi. & N. W. R. Pr	83½
100	do	82¾	300	do	84
100	do	82¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	157
100	do	b10 82¾	1200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	148⅜
150	do	82	2000	do	148⅜
200	Quicksilver Min...	79	100	do	b10 149
300	do	79⅜	100	do	b10 149¼
100	do	79⅜	900	do	128⅜
100	do	b10 80	100	do	b10 128¾
600	do	80	8	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	172
500	do	b15 80⅜	100	do	174
100	do	s30 81	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	132¾
100	Cen. Am. Transit.	54	200	do	132
152	Cop'r Iron M....	17	400	do	b5 132
100	Cen. M. Co., Col..	12	100	do	131¾
50	Hope Gold Co....	12	500	do	131¾
200	Canada Cop. Co..	8	100	do	b5 131¾
100	Ashburton Coal Co.	40	300	Clev. & T. R.	152
300	Mar. Min. Co....	99	600	Chi. & R. I. R.	127
200	Gold M. Co. of Col.	9	200	do	127¾
200	do	9¾	100	do	b10 128
50	do	9¾	800	do	b30 129
500	N. Y. G. M. of Col	7	125	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	147
100	Qtz. Hill G. M....	18	500	M. & F. du C. R.	87
200	Gregory Gold.....	33	50	M. & F. du C. 1st Pr.	118
200	International Coal	117	100	M. & F. du C. 2d Pr.	94¾
600	Fourth Nat. Bank.	100⅜	1000	Tol. & Wabash...	75
50	Min. Min. Co....	82	500	do	75¼
20	Pacific M. S. Co....	228⅝	500	do	75¾
100	do	228	100	Tol. & Wab. Pr...	93
100	do	227	500	do	93¼
100	do	b30 226	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	142
400	do	226	1400	do	143
100	do	225⅜	200	do	143¾
900	N. Y. Cen.	143	1800	do	144
100	do	c 142⅞	50	do	s10 143
200	Erie R.	126¾	50	do	s60 140
3000	do	125⅞	100	do	b10 143¼
900	do	126¾	1300	do	b10 144¾
200	do	126	300	do	b10 145
200	do	b30 126¾	100	do	b5 144
450	do	b30 126¾	250	Alt. & T. H.	84
300	Erie Railway P....	112	100	Chi. & N. W. R....	66¾
21	do	111⅜	50	do	66¾
100	do	111¾	300	do	66
500	Mar. & C. 1st Pr...	88	300	Chi. & Alt. R.	100
100	H. & St. J. R.	58			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.	112⅜	2600	Reading R.	164
40,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Con..	113	900	do	163¾
18,900	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct.&Ap.	111¾	3580	do	opg 164⅜
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.	73¼	200	do	b30 165
10,000	do	73⅜	200	do	s60 161
5,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90..	61¾	200	do	163¾
4,000	American Gold	169⅜	1500	do	b15 164⅝
100	Canton Co.	b30 74	600	do	163
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	83¾	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	115
50	do	83¾	100	do	b30 115
450	Quicksil. M. Co...	81	1500	Mich. Cen. R.	154
100	Pacific M. S. Co...	228	300	do	153¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	143¾	200	do	153¾
450	do	143¾	700	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	142
100	do	143⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	155
500	Erie R.	125⅝	100	do	b10 155
500	do	125⅝	200	do	154
100	do	b30 125¾	1600	Ill. Cen. R. S.	149
300	do	b15 126	200	do	149¾
200	Ohio & N. W. R..	66¾	400	do	b10 149¾
300	Erie R. Pr.	112	1500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	129
300	Erie R.	111¾	1600	do	128¾
200	do	111¾	700	do	b15 130
500	Hudson R.	159	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	132
200	do	159⅜	500	do	132¾
100	do	160	500	do	133
400	Harlem R.	134⅜	800	Cleve. & Tol. R.	144
150	do	134⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	127⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Central	c 143¾	400	Gal. & Chi. R.	133
200	do	143¾	200	do	133¼
100	do	b3 143¾	100	do	s3 133¾
300	Erie R.	c 125⅝	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	154
100	do	c 125⅝	400	do	154⅜
200	do	125⅞	300	do	154¾
600	do	s3 125⅝	200	Chic. & R. I.	s3 127⅞
100	do	b3 125¾	100	do	b10 128
300	Hudson Riv. R.	157	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	66
200	do	157¼	200	P., F. W. & Chi.	b10 144
500	Harlem R.	165	500	do	143¼
200	do	164	200	do	s3 143⅜
200	do	c 163¾	100	do	c 143⅜
1100	do	163⅜	100	M. & P. Du C.	84
1100	Reading R.	161¾	700	Tol. & Wab. R.	75
1300	do	162	100	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	94
300	do	b3 162¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	83⅜
300	do	b3 162	400	do	84
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	c 114⅛	200	Cen. Coal Co.	87
100	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	b3 157	300	Quick. Min. Co.	81
300	Ill. Cen. R.	148⅜	200	do	80⅜
200	do	c 148⅜	300	Mar. Min. Co.	30
1100	Cleve. & Pitts R.	128⅜	200	do	s5 38
200	do	128⅛	500	N. Y. & Pass. Cop.	3¼
100	do	b10 129	300	do	b10 3⅞
200	do	b3 129	100	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	20
100	Canada Cop. Co.	8	300	Gregory Gold	33⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—3¼ P. M.

50	N. Y. Cen. R.	143¾	150	Chi. & R. I. R.	127⅜
100	do	b4 143¾	100	do	b10 128
500	Erie R.	s3 125⅜	100	do	s3 127⅛
100	do	125¾	1000	do	127¾
700	do	b3 125⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	85
100	do	b3 125⅜	400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	144
100	do	s10 125¾	1100	do	145
100	Erie R. Pr.	112	300	do	b3 145
100	do	s3 112	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	80¼
100	Hud. R. R.	s3 160	100	do	b3 87
200	do	160¼	100	Chi. & Alton R.	99⅝
100	do	b3 160¾	100	T. H. & Alt.	84
300	Harlem R.	165	100	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	93¼
600	Reading R.	163⅜	100	do	93⅜
800	do	b3 164	100	Miss & Mo. R.	65
900	do	164	55,000	Ohio & Miss C.	65⅜
1000	do	b10 164½	500	Mar. & Chi. 1st P.	84⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.	153⅜	100	do	88⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 115	100	do	s30 87
100	do	b3 115	50	Cumb. Coal.	83
100	do	b3 114⅞	100	do	83¼
100	do	114⅞	200	do	s3 83⅜
100	do	s3 82⅜	400	do	83⅛
100	do	82¾	1000	N. Y. & P. Cop.	b10 3¼
100	do	b10 82⅜	50	Am. Coal Co.	100
100	do	82	100	Quicks. M. C.	81⅜
100	Quicksilver Min...	79	400	do	82⅜
300	do	79⅜	100	do	b3 82
100	do	b10 80	100	do	b3 82¾
600	do	80	100	Mariposa M. Co.	39⅜
500	do	b15 80⅜	300	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	21
100	Cen. Am. Transit.	54	100	Rut. Marble Co.	b3 24¾
100	Cop'r Iron M....	17	200	do	s10 24¾
100	Cen. M. Co., Col..	12	150	Gold M. Co.	Clr'do 8
400	N. Y. Gold Mtg. Co	7	500	do	b15 9

FRIDAY, April 8—P. M.

The price of Gold is remarkably steady today. There was not much done in the open market at last night's quotations, while the Treasury price to the Importers for the payment of Duties remained at 165 ℔ cent. Exchange on London for Saturday's steamer closed very quiet at 184½@185 ℔ cent. for first-class Bankers. The sales of Gold by the Treasury amounted to $417,000. The new subscriptions to the 10-40 years' 5 ℔ cent. Loan were:

At First National Bank	$313,000
Treasury Office	150,000
Together	$463,000

The sales of the 5-20 years' 6 ℔ cent. Loan at the Stock Exchange, were over $100,000, at 112@ 112½ ℔ cent.

The demand for money from the Stock Exchange borrowers continued very active to-day, but we heard less complaint at the close in making good the accounts of the Brokers at Bank.

At the Stock Exchange, the Railway speculation was somewhat feverish on a good many of the Stocks, but generally firm in tone at the close of business in the afternoon. The heavy decline in Fort Wayne and Chicago was recovered to the extent of 7 ℔ cent. The price on Wednesday afternoon was 152; last night, 136; to-night, 143 ℔ cent. There is a decline in Illinois Central Shares of 2 ℔ cent., and after great fluctuations in Reading and Hudson River, the quotations stand rather better than last evening. Among the New-York Roads, Erie and Central are steady, and Harlem is up *nine* ℔ cent.

The Mining Shares are steady on Cumberland and Quicksilver. The Quartz Hill Gold of California fell $15 ℔ share; Central, of Colorado, $2 ℔ share; International Coal 2 ℔ cent. There is an advance of 2 ℔ cent. on Gregory Gold of Colorado.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Thursday afternoon, at same hour. The general market leaves off steady:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	169¾	169¾	Mich. Central	154¾	153½
U. S. 6s, 1861	114¾	114¾	Mich Southern	115¼	114¾
N. Y. Central	143¾	143⅞	Mich Guarant'd	160¾	155
Erie	126	125⅞	Illinois Cen	150¾	148¾
Erie Preferred	112⅝	112	Pittsburgh	128⅞	129
Hudson	161¾	160¾	Fort Wayne	136	143
Pacific Mail	230	227	Rock Island	127¾	127⅛
Harlem	156	165	Galena	134	133⅜
Canton	72⅜	72⅜	Reading	163¾	165
Treas. Cer. new	99¼	99¾	Quicksilver	80	82¾
Toledo	154⅜	154⅝	Cum'land Coal	83	83¼
Northwest	67	66¾	Mariposa	39	39

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of the Republic	109
Merchants'	116	Bank of N. America	111
Mechanics'	113	Hanover	105¾
Union	122	Metropolitan	122
City	145	Shoe and Leather	109
Phœnix	111	Corn Exchange	111
Tradesmen's	115	Continental	105
State of New-York	110	St. Nicholas	102
Commerce	114	Marine	150
Broadway	170	Commonwealth	107
American Exchange	120⅜	Atlantic	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Chi. & N. W. seconds	100
Erie 1sts, '83	117	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Erie 4ths, '90	122	Han. & St. Jo. 2ds	96
Erie 5ths, '88	125	Lac. & W. bonds	110
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	110	Del. L. & W. firsts	116
Hud. R. 2ds. s. l. '85	117	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Hud. R. 3ds. '75	156	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	95
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	112	M. & F. du Ch. 1sts	110
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	116
Harlem thirds, 68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	112
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '86	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	102
Mich. S. seconds	108	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	107¾
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	90
Ill. Central, '75	119	Miss. & Mo., L. G.	97
Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	96¾	Ohio & Miss	96¾
Al. & T. H. 2ds Income	92	Alt. & G. W	101
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110		

The *Journal of Commerce*, in attempting to correct the San Francisco *Shipping List*, in reference to the shipments of Gold from that port in January and February, falls into the mistake of supposing that because the Government shipments out of the San Francisco Sub-Treasury did not come to New-York, they were not made at all. The amounts were $2,000,000 and $1,500,000 respectively, together three and a half millions. As heretofore stated in this column, the Gold took a different direction from the Isthmus of Panama, and is now to the credit of the United States Treasury in London. The present balances with Messrs. BARINGS are probably nearer six millions than any other sum, and the sum total of Gold and Sterling Money now held by the Treasury is nearer forty than thirty-five million dollars; equal to the whole interest demands in Gold of the next eight months. The surplus Customs from April 1 inst. to June 30, can therefore be readily sold for account of the Sinking Fund, and all representations or insinuations from the Opposition papers that the Treasury is in danger of running clear of Gold because of the present sales to the importers, or because of any sales of Gold or Sterling Exchange which the Secretary may think proper to make in the next few weeks, are utterly groundless.

A general meeting of the Shareholders of the Fourth National Bank is called for Thursday next, April 14, to reconcile the difficulties in the Board of Management. It appears that the Board made a grave mistake at the outset in February—as well in regard to his personal influence as his banking skill—in making Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE their President. His resignation, they have since intimated, would be very acceptable. It was not tendered, although the difficulties between himself and the Board were known to be insuperable. The Board next determined to supersede him, which purp

crued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin, or in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed,
JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 7, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 16 bbls. Ashes, 7,854 bbls. Flour, 226 bbls. and 1,898 bags Corn Meal, 1,245 bushels Wheat, 660 bushels Corn, 1,407 bushels Oats, 5,510 pkgs. Provisions, and 834 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 45 bbls., at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Java, 46c.@47½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 38c.@40c.; Rio, 39c.@40¾c.; St. Domingo, 35c.@36c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at full rates. Strict Middlings, 76c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,650 bales.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand, chiefly for home use and on speculation, in view of the greatly reduced stock in the hands of receivers, and prices have again advanced 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., the market closing, however, rather less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 26,150 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 80@$7; poor to choice extra State at $7 15@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 80	@$7 00
Extra State	7 15	@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 30	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 45	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 70	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	7 55	@ 9 50

Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. $7 50@$11 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at rising prices; sales since our last 2,400 bbls., at $7 30@$7 90 for very poor to good superfine; $7 95@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues active and advancing; sales 1,000 bbls. extra at $7 25@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand at $5 50@$6 35 ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey; $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 500 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 60, and Bunch do. at $4 20 ₱ box; Currants, 17c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices, which are 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel higher than even the closing quotations of yesterday. The current arrivals are insignificant, and desirable lots are scarce; hence holders are not eager to sell, unless at extreme rates. Sales have been made of 36,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western at $1 77@$1 80, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 71@$1 74; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 71@$1 73, delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 68@$1 71; do., deliverable in June, at $1 56; Chicago Spring at $1 67@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at $1 31@$1 31½ for Mixed Western in store, and $1 33½@$1 35 for do. delivered, and $1 31@$1 32 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 28@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@90¾c.; Western at 90¾c.@91¾c.; State at 90c.@91c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in more demand at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales, 25,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand, at $1 25@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in less request at 20c.@32c., for poor to strictly choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive, but held with much firmness.

LATHS—Eastern are in moderate request, at $1 75 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand, the sales being about equal to the receipts, which are fair, while the available supply continues light. Prices are very firm and in some instances tending upward. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light 46c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 48c.@50c.; do. do., heavy, at 48c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 51c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, middle cropped, good, 52c.@54c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good middle 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c.; Good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 45c.@48c., cash, ₱ lb. Calf Skins continue in fair demand at rising prices. We quote French, averaging 20@25 lbs., at $1 80@$2 20; 25@30 lbs. to the dozen, $1 60@$2 ₱ lb.; 30@35 lbs., $1 50@$1 80; 35@40 lbs., $1 40@$1 75; 40@50 lbs., $1 30@$1 60; 50@60 lbs., $1 20@$1 35; American Oak Tanned, best selection, 25@30 lbs., $1 30@$1 65, and 30@40 lbs., $1 25@$1 50, cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in fair request at $1 35 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been in good demand at buoyant rates. Refined Ingot Copper at 40¾c.@42¾c. ₱ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron at $49@$51; American do. $51@$52 ₱ ton; Pig Lead at $11 50@$11 62½ in currency, ₱ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 12c.@12¾c.; Straits Tin at 49c.@49½c.; Banca do., 54c. ₱ lb.; L. C. Coke Plates do. at $13 75@$14 25; L. C. Charcoal do. at $15 75@$16 25 ₱ ton.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 15@$3 25 ₱ gallon; Tar, $20@$22 ₱ bbl.; Resin, $32@$42 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at about previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 07 @$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 58@$1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 23; Unbleached Sperm $1 82½@$1 85; Linseed at $1 59@$1 60; No. 1 Neatsfoot at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Petroleum at 35c., here; Refined do. at 61c.@65c., free, and 50c.@55c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in lively request, at advancing prices. Sales since our last 7,600 bbls., at $24 75@$25, closing at $25 for New Mess, and $25 for do. April delivery; $23@$23 25 for Mess, last season's packing; $23 for two year old Mess, $24 50@$26 for Western and City Prime Mess; $19 25@$22 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 13½c.@15c. for Hams, and 10c.@11c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales equal to 1,880 packages. Bacon is inquired for at 13¾c.@15c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales since our last, 600 boxes. Lard has been in good request at uniform prices; sales 2,800 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 12¼c.@14c. ₱ lb. Beef is in brisk demand at rising rates; sales 3,500 bbls. at $16 75@$18 50 for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$16 50 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$26; India Mess, $28@29; Choice India, $40@$42 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $24@$26 ₱ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Butter has been in very moderate demand, at 38c.@46c. for poor to choice State, and 27c.@37c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 15c.@18c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in request, including East India, at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair demand at buoyant prices, including Turk's Island at 50c.@51c. ₱ bushel. Liverpool Ground at $2 15@$2 20; do. Fine at $3 10@$3 45 ₱ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in less request at drooping prices. Clover 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $3 45@$3 55; Timothy, $2 75@$3 12½; Calcutta Linseed at $4 12½@$4 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Continue in moderate request, at steady prices. We quote: Honduras Deer at 95c.@$1; San Juan, 90c.@95c.; Bolivar, 75c.@80c.; Sisal, 85c.@87½c.; Vera Cruz, 92½c.@97½c.; Chagres, 90c.@95c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 80c.@82½c.; Para, 85c.@87½c.; Tampico Goat, 67½c.@70c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Buenos Ayres, 60c.@62½c.; Payta, 62½c.@65c.; Curacoa, 57½c.@60c.; Cape, 52½c.@55c., cash, ₱ lb.; Madras, 66c.@70c. each; Cawnpore, 50c.@60c. each.

SPICES—Are in fair demand, at buoyant prices. No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 35@$1 40; Mace, $1 20; Cassia, 73c.@75c.; Cloves, 48c.@50c.; Pepper, 38c.@40c.; Pimento, 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and held with much firmness. Sales since our last, 500 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 16¾c.@19¾c., and Cuba at 15¾c.@16¾c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are salable and firm, at 17c.@23¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 260,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The principal inquiry has been for Oolongs, which are advancing rapidly. Other kinds are held with increased firmness, but are not very brisk. We quote: Hyson, $1 10@$1 50; Young Hyson, 75c.@$1 65; Gunpowder and Imperial, $1@$1 80; Oolong, 95c.@$1 42½; Souchong, 70c.@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There is more inquiry for export, and prices well maintained. Sales, 391 hhds. Kentucky $9 25; 288 bales Havana, private terms; 114 cases Seedleaf, 18c.@42c.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported at 2,100 bbls. State and Western at $1 09@$1 12, chiefly at $1 10 for State, and $1 10@$1 11 for Western, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull, and rates much damaged to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 100 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 6d.; 700 boxes Bacon, at 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; 4,500 bbls. Oil Cake, at 12s. 6d.; 20 tons Oil, at 17s. 6d.; 50 bales Grass, at 25s. For Bremen—140 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s.@32s. 6d. For Rotterdam—25 tons Oil, on private terms. For St. Domingo and back, a Danish brig, $1,800, half in gold.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchest'r.	April 9.	New-York	Liverpool.
America	April 9.	New-York	Southampton.
Africa	April 13.	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16.	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16.	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	April 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27.	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30.	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	May 4.	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11.	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14.	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

N. American	Mar. 17.	Liverpool	Portland.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Mar. 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Mar. 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Mar. 31.	Liverpool	Portland.
Borussia	April 2.	Southampton.	New-York.
Asia	April 2.	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	April 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Siron	April 5.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of N. York	April 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April 9.	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16.	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16.	Southampton.	New-York.
Scotia	April 23.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30.	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo. Cromwell	April 9.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	April 9.	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, via Southampton and Bremen, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester* will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 1¾ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 6:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY.
A BOOK FOR THE CENTURY!
WOMAN
AND
HER ERA;
By
MRS. ELIZA W. FARNHAM.

The publishers take pleasure in calling the especial attention of readers and thinkers to this able and comprehensive work. It is original in its character, fundamental in the treatment of its subject, and masterly in style. It aims not simply at discussion, but fearlessly seeks an actual solution of the great question which has agitated the intelligent world so broadly for many years past.

Mrs. Farnham is well known as a philanthropist, and widely acknowledged as "one of the ablest and clearest thinkers of the day"—"a woman who has not many equals, and but very few superiors of either sex."

The publishers do not hesitate to pronounce this crowning-piece of a score of years' faithful labor, one of the ablest works on the subject ever written—if not, indeed, *the greatest book on Woman extant.* Never before has there appeared a work so entirely original, so ample, exhaustive and fundamental, upon this important question.

The author's treatment of the subject differs from that of writers who have heretofore, in broken and fragmentary dissertations, attempted a description of Woman's "Rights, Duties and Sphere." "Woman and Her Era" is in no true sense a treatise upon the "Rights of Woman," neither a homily upon her "duties," nor yet a discussion of her "proper sphere." Its purpose is deeper and broader than all these. It is a calm, candid, thoroughly rational and fundamental inquiry into the NATURE OF WOMAN—a considerate and exhaustive analysis by Woman, of her own exalted nature and office, and the relations, responsibilities, privileges, duties and possibilities consequent thereupon.

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WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY, APRIL 12,

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NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.—ALL should read the article in March number, entitled "Our Quack Doctors and their Performances;" also the criticisms on Insurance Quackery, &c., &c. General agents for the *Review*, American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.

VICTOR HUGO—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO unabridged, 10 cents. See REDPATH'S Books for the Camp Fires. The American News Company sells them.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG & REBEL VENTILATOR, is only $2 per year, in advance. Send names and money to C. S. HUBBARD, New-Haven, Conn. Agents wanted.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF PALMER & SARLES is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. The outstanding debts will be settled by WALTER PALMER. WALTER PALMER.
JONATHAN H. SARLES.
New-York, April 7, 1864.

PERSONAL.

RECEIVED.—J. G. G.

C. T.—I WROTE YOU YESTERDAY, (8TH,) WITH inquiries. E. H. P.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—DELEGATION TO CALIFORNIA.—Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, of Chicago, and Rev. G. F. MINGINS, a delegation to California, to plead the cause of the Christian Commission, will (D. V.) sail on Wednesday, 13th inst. A meeting for prayer and to commend the brethren to the care and favor of God will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½, in the Grand-st. Church, corner of Crosby-st. Addresses will be made by Rev. G. F. MINGINS and by GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER will deliver the last sermon of the course before this Association in the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. By request of the Association, he has consented to preach his celebrated sermon on "The Eagle's Nest." All are cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Bible its Own Witness*, being the next in the series of lectures on the Bible. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS—PIERREPONT-st., Brooklyn, Rev. JAMES EELS, D. D., Pastor. The Pastor having returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac, will resume his pulpit on SUNDAY, April 10. In the AFTERNOON he will give some account of the religious interest in the army. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock; preaching by Bishop AMES; Sacramental service at 3½ o'clock. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. DAVID W. CLARK, D. D., will preach before the City Sunday School Society. Subject—*The Mission of the Sunday-School Teacher.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF the Sabbath-School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from IRA CHASE, Esq., and Rev. THOS. C. STRONG, D. D. Singing by the children, all are invited to attend.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the P. E. Missionary Society for Seamen will be celebrated in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., and a collection be made in aid of the Mission.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"PRIESTHOOD and Ministry." The second lecture on this subject will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square, South. Subject—*All Believers Ministers of Christ.* The Gospel of salvation by the blood of Christ will be preached to the unconverted.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. J. M. KREBS, D. D., Pastor of the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, will preach the next of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Salvation Nearer.*

MARINE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular quarterly meeting of this society will take place at 6 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 18 COOPER Institute. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Elder S. S. BRUEN, on—*The Inheritance of the Saints—Kingdom of God*, &c., and at 3 P. M., on the *Second Coming of Christ.* Service also at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to hear.

MARINERS' CHURCH.—PREACHING IN the N. Y. Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catherine sts., on SABBATH, the 10th inst., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, and at 7½ evening, by Rev. J. D. WELLS, of Brooklyn. Sailors and their friends are invited. All seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH—FIFTIETH-ST., BETween Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector. Rev. JAMES S. PURDY, Rector of St. James', Hyde Park, will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church, 30th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., on SUNDAY, April 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *Can I Discern Between Good and Evil?* will be the subject of morning discourse—of the evening, *The Apocalypse.*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. C. DUTCHER will preach, by invitation of this association, in the Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church, near East Broadway, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS.—Services in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, April 10, at 3½ P. M., sermon by the Rector; and 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. E. G. HIGBEE, D. D. Morning service, 10½ A. M., in the Hall, corner of Broadway and 32d-st.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE SECOND and concluding portion of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S commemorative and historical discourse on occasion of the death of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, will be delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH Worship at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING, in behalf of Home Missions, by Rev. MILTON BADGER, D. D., Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—Rev. J. L. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. This is the original permanent Mission at the Points, and has well earned its established reputation.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *The Way of Life and Christ's Coming Kingdom.* All are invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, April 10, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROOKS; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D. Subject—*Christian Union.* Seats free.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The twelfth anniversary of the Sabbath School of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. F. G. CLARK, Pastor,) will be held (D. V.) on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening services. The Rev. Hugh Hutchinson will be present in the evening, and assist in the singing.

MESSIAH CHURCH, FORMERLY ADVENT Mission Church, Metropolitan Hall, No. 585 6th-av. Preaching three times every SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. PHILO HAWKES. On and after May 8, will worship in Church Nos. 7 and 9 7th-av. Seats free.

NOTICE—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMMELL, Minister. Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Old and New Testament Prophecies of the Antichrists, Jewish and Christian.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE SIXTEENTH sermon in this series will be preached by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 17th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 1st avs.

HELL—ITS DESTINY.—REV. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the closing discourse on this subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av.—11th-st. Subject—*The Destiny of Hell.* Strangers cordially invited.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—THE REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH in Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers made welcome. Seats cheerfully provided on main floor. Pews in galleries all free.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECture in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Future Life for the Righteous Only.* All are invited.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

A SALVATION MEETING.—REV. B. T. ROBERTS, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach TO-MORROW in the hall corner of Christopher and Hudson sts., at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. E. KNOWLTON, WHO HAS JUST returned from a tour through the South, will preach in the First Free Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—S. S. SNOW, OF Mount Zion Second Advent Church, will preach on the above theme on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. F. F. FORD, of Newark, N. J., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. L. L. BRIGGS, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. PROF. P. SCHAFF, D. D., WILL preach in the German language in the Moravian Church, corner of Houston and Mott sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Germans cordially invited.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS!

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY will open on the 9th, at 2 cents per pound profit, a large invoice of the finest grades of Moguns Teas imported; comprising Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson. The trade will notice that this is said to be the only invoice of Mogune Teas in this market.

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THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY.

The transfer books of this Company are now open at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
New-York, April 9, 1864.

THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY.

Holders of receipts for purchase of this stock can now obtain certificates for full paid stock at our office, by payment of the remaining installment.
JEROME RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

William Tucker,	Jacob C. Bogert,
John Campbell,	Andrew Bowden,
Joshua Brush,	Ezra P. Davis,
Robert L. Stuart,	Jeremiah Briggs,
Charles P. Leverich,	Henry Oothout,
William E. Dean,	Ezra Wheeler,
Henry Ilsworth,	Ferdinand Daysters,
Walter H. Edwards,	Benjamin Brush,
Isaac A. Storm,	Wyllis Blackstone,
Peter V. King,	John N. Bradley,
Stephen C. Williams,	George Hodgsdon.
Henry Babad.	George L. Ronalds.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. GEORGE HODGSDON was unanimously elected President, in the place of William Tucker, Esq., resigned.
By order. PETER PERINE, Assistant Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, (late Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company,) held at the office of said Company, in the City of Leavenworth, Kansas, an election was held in pursuance of previous notice, the following Directors were elected:

John D. Perry, late President of Exchange Bank, St. Louis.
J. B. Alexander, President of said Bank.
Timothy B. Edgar, President Second National Bank, St. Louis.
John P. Devereux, late Cashier Union Bank, St. Louis.
James C. Kennedy, of New-York.
Abel C. Anderson, Merchant, of St. Louis.
R. S. Wood, Merchant, St. Louis.
John K. Hale, Wyandotte, Kansas.
Samuel A. Stinson, late Attorney-General, Leavenworth, Kansas.

The following officers for the ensuing year were also chosen:
JOHN D. PERRY, President.
JOHN P. DEVEREUX, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1864.

THE FARMERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK (Banking Association Poughkeepsie,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, (late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York,) Secretary.
WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IONE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—JUDITH; DAUGHTER OF MEZARI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—THE LAUGHING HYENA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; APHROSA; OR, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY; HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The following-named officers is the full list of those who compose Gen. GRANT's Staff: Brig.-Gen. John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. C. B. Comstock, Senior Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. O. E. Babcock, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Rowley and Lieut.-Col. Adam Badeau, Military Secretaries; Capt. E. S. Parker, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. G. K Leet, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Dunn, Jr., Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. T. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut.-Col. W. L. Duff, Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut.-Col. F. S. Dent Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. Horace Porter, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. H. W. Janes, Staff Quartermaster.

An order issued by Gen. BUFORD, commanding the Second Division of the rebel FORREST's cavalry, congratulates the troops on the success of their Kentucky campaign. He asserts that they silenced the guns of the fort at Paducah, and compelled one of the gunboats to withdraw from action. The rebel loss is set down at 50 killed and 40 wounded. He concludes by informing the division of his intention to hold Western Kentucky. Rebel prisoners admit a loss of 300 killed, and three times as many wounded.

A dispatch from Alexandria, La., says a large amount of cotton is being captured along Red River. It was reported that several naval officers had been captured while confiscating cotton. Over one hundred bales have been brought up by the naval dispatch-boat *New National*, from Red River, as have also two 9-inch Dahlgren guns, being part of the armament of Fort De Russey. These guns are part of those taken from the *Harriet Lane* and *Indianola*.

The iron-clad frigate *Ironsides* has fired since she has been in service 4,361 rounds; has been hit 241 times; has only had one man killed; has not been seriously injured, and is probably the best iron-clad vessel in the world.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says that notwithstanding the rebel assurance that FORREST would hold Western Kentucky, it is believed he is manœuvering to escape back to Mississippi without loss, by dividing his force up into small parties.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. TRUMBULL reported from the Judiciary Committee the proposed amendment to the rules of the Senate, requiring nominations to be acted upon in open Senate, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The report was adopted. Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill, which will come up in place of the defeated House bill relating to national banks. On motion of Mr. WILSON the Secretary of War was directed to communicate information touching the arrest of Capt. C. B. FERGUSON, Quartermaster United States Army, and Capt. WILLIAM STODDARD, Assistant Quartermaster, lately in charge of the military depot at Alexandria, Va. Mr. HALE called up the bill to repeal the first section of the joint resolution of Feb. 24, 1864, relating to the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service, which was passed. The joint resolution to amend the Constitution by prohibiting Slavery came up, and, after a long and elaborate speech by Mr. SUMNER, and further discussion by Messrs. POWELL, DAVIS and SAULSBURY, the resolution, as amended by the Judiciary Committee, was adopted by a vote of 38 to 6. The amendment provides that the additional article thus proposed to the Constitution shall be valid when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. GANSON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report that neither Mr. LOAN, the sitting member, nor Mr. BRUCE, the contestant, are entitled to that seat from Missouri. On motion of Mr. ODELL, of New-York, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill laying ad valorem taxes on all sales of bonds, stocks, specie, merchandise of all descriptions, and on the receipts of railroads, coal, gas and all other incorporated companies. A personal matter then came up between Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the former charging the latter with having charged him (PATTERSON) with voting for a swindle, in the purchase of certain property connected with the Charlestown Navy-yard. After considerable discussion, the matter was amicably arranged. The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the President's Message, and Mr. LONG, of Ohio, (Dem.,) proceeded to utter doctrines of the approved Vallandigham order. He argued against the war, contended that coercion was useless, and that as the Southern States had gone there was no use to try and get them back. He was promptly replied to by Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and GARFIELD, of Ohio, who thanked him for the courage he had exhibited in thus sounding the key-note of the Democratic party in the coming election.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from HAWLEY D. CLAPP, representing that he is confined in Fort Lafayette, by order of Major-Gen. DIX, for the purpose of extorting from him information which he does not possess. The petition was laid on the table. CLAPP was the chief of the Lafayette Hall bounty-brokers.

Among the bills reported was one authorizing the Harlem Railroad Company to increase its capital stock three millions of dollars and convert its mortgage bonds into stock; against the Bloomingdale and Broadway Railroad Bill; against the Thirty-second-street Railroad Bill; against the Broadway Tunnel Bill; against imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the New-York City Railroad Bills for the benefit of the City Treasury. These reports were all laid on the table. The Soldiers' Voting Bill; to tax the dividends of Massachusetts stockholders in corporations of this State; incorporating the Dime Savings Bank of New-York; authorizing the New-York authorities to convey land to the Catholic Orphan Asylum on Ward's Island; relative to the investment of surplus profits of Fire Insurance Companies. The Albany Bridge Bill and the Bill amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company were ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, yesterday, among the bills passed was one relative to the Lebanon Springs Railroad; to amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company; to amend the charter of the New-York Medical College for Women; regulating the use of the wharves and piers leased to the Delaware and Raritan Railroad; to amend the charter of the New-York Market Savings Bank; to amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company; incorporating the Erie Basin Dock Company of Brooklyn; and relative to divorces.

GENERAL NEWS.

Business was active again yesterday in Flour, Corn, Whiskey, Tallow and Provisions, at the Produce Exchange. Prices generally favored sellers decidedly. Cotton was firm, but less freely dealt in. Petroleum was in good request, as were also Hay, Leather and Wool, at buoyant rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries. Fish, Fruit, Laths, Lime, Spices and Tobacco. The freight market was very dull, and rates much depressed. Trade in Dry Goods has been more active within the past few days, especially with the jobbers, who have had an excellent run of custom from country buyers. Stocks of desirable fabrics have been much reduced, and in view of the rise in the value of raw materials, prices have been very firm, the tendency toward the close having been decidedly upward on all favorite styles of dress goods. The week's importations have been comparatively moderate.

The Stock market closed firm yesterday afternoon. The Government sold at 112@112¼ ₱ cent. for the 5-20 Loan. The subscriptions to the 10-40s were about half a million of dollars. Money active at 7 ₱ cent. The Treasury price of Gold to Importers, 165 ₱ cent.

The Federalists in the War of 1812—The Copperheads.

The New-York *World* quotes the allusion of "Veteran Observer" to the Federalist miscarriage in nominating DE WITT CLINTON for the Presidency, in the war of 1812, and after styling him, in its peculiar rhetoric, a driveling wiseacre, an ignoramus and a fool, proceeds to say:

"DE WITT CLINTON made a candidate for the Presidency because the country was dissatisfied with Mr. MADISON's feeble management of the war! Why, the war had not even been declared when DE WITT CLINTON, then Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, was made a candidate for the Presidency. Run by the Federalists "on the principle of carrying on the war more vigorously!" The Federalists were opposed to the war *in toto*, and made no secret of it. The *more* vigorous prosecution of the war! The war had not begun."

Without elevating the ignorance and impertinence of this Copperhead sheet above the silent contempt they deserve, we would yet draw a little closer attention to the historical precedent our correspondent so appositely hinted at.

Our intelligent readers need not be informed that the last war against England was declared June 18, 1812; that a plan of a campaign was at once formed at Washington for the invasion of Canada; that the command of the principal army for this purpose was given to Gen. HULL, then Governor of Michigan; that HULL invaded Canada in July, only to retreat causelessly and disgracefully to Detroit, and that in August, with a pusillanimity almost without a parallel, he gave up Detroit, with its strong fort, and all the public property therein, to the British, and surrendered his troops as prisoners of war, without conditions. That surrender took place Aug. 16. The country was filled with shame and indignation at such an opening of the war. The Federalists, who had opposed the war, immediately sought to take advantage of this. They sent delegates from different States to this City, in September, to make a Presidential nomination, and, after a stormy debate, selected as their candidate DE WITT CLINTON; not that they cared a straw for the man or the statesman, DE WITT CLINTON, but to fulfill the character given of them by HENRY CLAY, in a Congressional speech of that period: "tacking with every gale, displaying the colors of every party, steady only in one unalterable purpose, to steer, if possible, into the haven of Power"—a description as pat as words can be to the Copperheads of these times. CLINTON was not a Federalist, but he had fallen out with MADISON, precisely as MCCLELLAN, though for aught we know he may not be a Copperhead, has fallen out with LINCOLN. A portion of the Republican party of this State, who still professed to be war men, adhered to the fortunes of CLINTON. He ran on very much such a mixed platform as the anti-Administration party of this day is attempting to get up for MCCLELLAN—demands for the more vigorous prosecution of the war alongside of demands for negotiations to secure the earliest peace. It was thus hoped that such a coalition between professed war men and the "Essex Junto" peace men, would so work upon the popular chagrin over the unfavorable opening of the war, as to give success to the hybrid ticket—the Republican, DE WITT CLINTON, for President, and the Federalist, JARED INGERSOLL, for Vice-President. The canvass was spirited but brief. Though military failures continued during the Autumn, the Administration was sustained. MADISON was reëlected by 128 votes in the Electoral College, against 89 for CLINTON—the latter receiving the votes of Federalist New-England, (Vermont excepted,) and of Republican New-York, as well as of New-Jersey and Delaware.

Our readers have marked this parallel; now let them mark the contrast. DE WITT CLINTON, when he was thus nominated by the Federalists, had already acquired the repute of being one of the foremost statesmen of the country. Though still but little over forty years of age, he had long been in public life, had been a member of both branches of our Legislature, a member of the United States Senate, which station he resigned to become Mayor of this City, which office he held for nearly twelve years, with short intervals, and for a portion of the time conjointly with a seat in the Legislature, and the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State. He was a man of almost matchless grasp of mind, of vast acquirements, of prodigious force of personal character. Yet DE WITT CLINTON, with all his transcendent abilities and worth, permitting himself to be run by malcontents to prevent the reëlection of JAMES MADISON, not only failed of his object, but came near being ruined for life. Though he all the while professed to favor a more vigorous prosecution of the war, the war party completely deserted him. He lost his position as Lieutenant Governor, and it was not until the war had triumphantly ended, that the popular confidence was restored to him. How then can GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, a man who, to DE WITT CLINTON, is but a pigmy to a giant—a man entirely unheard of before the war; who, elevated by accident to high command, signalized his career by an almost unbroken series of failures, and who, since his military fall, has allowed himself to be used as a passive tool by a class of factionists of ten times the gall of the "Essex Junto" with not a tenth part of their brains—how, we say, can this man expect to reach the Presidency through influences and arrangements which proved a dead failure even when employed for DE WITT CLINTON? We say nothing of the differences in the situation in the two cases—that CLINTON was put forward against the reëlection of MADISON at a time when the war had been an absolute miscarriage, and when many States were politically arrayed against it, whereas MCCLELLAN will be put forward, if at all, when our war has been, as a whole, a grand success, and when every State, with the single exception of New-Jersey, at its latest elections, had given great majorities in its favor. Nor do we dwell upon the immense difference between faction when the struggle simply involves certain maritime rights, and faction when the very existence of the nation is at stake. Let all that pass! We have only to say that it is a way the American people have, when once engaged in war, to stand by the Government which conducts the war; and that this of itself is sufficient to make it certain that MCCLELLAN cannot succeed where CLINTON failed; and that the Copperheads, whatever their pie-bald coalitions and patched-up platforms, will be swept to destruction with all their trumpery, even as were the Federalists.

Popular Loans.

The device now known as "popular loans," of which LOUIS NAPOLEON was the originator, was probably the happiest and shrewdest mode of strenthening and consolidating a government that ever was adopted, and there is very little question that whatever security his dynasty may possess, as well as a large portion of the tranquillity which France has enjoyed during the last thirteen years, are due to it. It effected a complete revolution in financiering, adding one more, and this no small one, to the list of democratic triumphs. The practice of all governments, ever since governments first began to borrow, has been to obtain their loans from a few great capitalists, and, until very recently, this was the only course open to them. Up to the beginning of the present century accumulation, on ever so small a scale, was almost unknown among the poorer classes. What with ignorance, social and political degradation, and insecurity, the desire of saving was generally wanting, even if the power of saving existed. There is probably no surer indication of the extent to which the working classes have risen in the scale, mentally and morally, than the extent to which they accumulate money and invest it; and the plan of offering government stock in such sums as to place it within their reach, was all that was wanted to inspire them with the same conservative feeling which, in all previous ages, has been the characteristic of the rich exclusively.

We shall probably never know exactly to what extent we are indebted for the great growth of unity and zeal in support of the United States Government, which we have witnessed during the last two years, to Mr. CHASE's following out of LOUIS NAPOLEON's idea. But it is safe to say, and it may be said without the slightest reflection on anybody's patriotism, that the dying out of the revolutionary clamor which greeted our ears a year and a half ago, the great increase of unity and energy in support of the Government which we have witnessed within that period, has been due to the five-twenty loan. When it was first brought out, and for some time before, it was common to hear of projects for deposing "Old ABE;" resolutions were making their appearance in various Legislatures proposing to open up separate negotiations with the rebels; some Democratic leaders were intriguing with Lord LYONS to secure foreign interference on behalf of the South; others, like Mr. BROOKS, were not afraid to absolve the army and the country from their allegiance. Plans for constructing three or four Confederacies out of the ruins of the old Union were a favorite topic of discussion at Democratic lectures. Democratic newspapers constantly suggested to the West the folly of its sharing the burden of the National debt; and the utter impossibility of any portion of it ever being paid was openly preached in private and public by men of intelligence and respectability.

Nothing of this kind is now ever heard. The Democratic agitators who preached treason, disunion, repudiation and revolution so loudly and glibly at that period, now roar as gently as any sucking dove, and are not to be outdone in the fervor of their expressions of loyalty. The extinction of the rebellion we now rarely hear pronounced impossible, or the draft unconstitutional, or emancipation robbery. On the contrary, the prosecution of the war is accepted on all hands as an inevitable necessity; its successful issue as a complete certainty. The draft is occasionally denounced in a mild way, but simply as less effective than volunteering, not as lawless tyranny.

Doubtless a large part of this change is due to the great successes which have been achieved by our armies in the field. But a part is also due, we are satisfied, to the fact that the popularization—if we may use the expression—of the national debt, has brought home to the masses in a way in which nothing else could, the consequences of a break up of the Government. It enables a vast number of people to estimate the precise extent of the damage they would themselves sustain by the destruction of the Union, and though this does not furnish the noblest motive for supporting it, it furnishes a motive which, as long as men are men, will influence conduct very powerfully, and which no government in troublous times, would be justified in overlooking.

The Union Armies.

What with bounties, and drafts, and reënlistments, an enormous number of men are now in the service of the United States. We believe we state a fact, when we say that at no period of the war have so many names been on the pay-rolls of the Government as during this month of April. The *effective* force, also, of the United States is, at the present time, immensely large, and of a high order. The soldiers are more hardy, vigorous and inured to campaigning than ever before, and their discipline and drill are far superior to what they were in the first years of the war. Unworthy officers have been weeded out to a great extent, and those in command have been tested by battle and danger, so that our troops will be better commanded than they have ever been. The Government is able now to concentrate heavy and efficient bodies of veteran soldiers wherever it desires them. Coming down next to such details as have been published, it is said that an army of formidable dimensions is being gathered at Annapolis. We observe also that an officer of tried service and great skill, Gen. SMITH, is placed over the military forces of Gen. BUTLER's Department. We note furthermore that Gen. MEADE still keeps his position on the Rapidan, with an army increased in number and refreshed after the Winter's rest and the liberal furloughs. Gen. GRANT's presence at these various points in Virginia indicates that he is preparing for some stroke, and that he himself intends to guide and direct it. The very silence and inaction through the whole Union, under a Commander-in-Chief of such well-known energy as GRANT, is ominous of great blows in preparation. It is generally understood that Gen. THOMAS has an immense army at Chattanooga, which can, when the word comes, march with overwhelming force into Georgia.

It is obvious that all these various bodies of men wait for some combination of action, and that when they move it will be as pieces moved by one player in the great chess-game of strategy. It may be considered certain that GRANT's plan of operation, whatever it may be, will be one, which, like his superb operations at Vicksburgh and Chattanooga, will completely startle the rebels—that it will be one which nobody expected, and that will take the country as well as the enemy by surprise. His campaign may be in Virginia, it may be in Georgia, and it may be in neither of those States, even though it be intended to bear upon one or both of the great armies of the rebels. In Virginia, he might adopt one or other of the plans that have heretofore been tried, or, discarding them all, he might adopt the palpable one, often discussed, of debouching an army at some point south of the James, and marching by Petersburgh toward Richmond. Not less than seventy thousand men, we suppose, could be thus threatening Richmond from this direction. At the same time, eighty thousand, under Gen. MEADE, press LEE's lines on the Rapidan. LEE should, of course, fall back under cover of the Richmond works. Here he would undoubtedly have a very advantageous central position for striking either invading army. His relation to our forces would be somewhat similar to that of NAPOLEON, during the invasion of France by the allies before his banishment to Elba. But LEE is not a NAPOLEON, and as we have learnt, lost more than his right arm in Stonewall JACKSON's death. His force would be inferior to either of the invading armies, so that GRANT need violate no rule of strategy in this double invasion. The drawbacks on our side would be the Spring rains and the malaria, which would weaken our ranks, and the raw character of many of the regiments moving from Fortress Monroe as a base. But the great attack must be by MEADE's veteran army. The chances of battle are proverbially uncertain, but we do not see how LEE could comfortably survive under the grindings of this upper and nether millstone. He might, it is true, evacuate Richmond, and make a new line in the southern part of Virginia. But then Richmond would become our base, and the same game might be tried with a rear movement on our part from Newbern and Weldon.

But, again, it is possible that GRANT may compel the evacuation of Virginia at once, by a grand movement from North Carolina. Fifty thousand men marching into the interior of that State from Weldon, cutting the railroads, would compel LEE's immediate retreat, and transfer the seat of war to North and South Carolina. The great objections to this movement are the difficulties of transportation of such a large body, and the long line to be defended from Weldon to the railroads. Yet these may possibly be overcome, and then Gen. GRANT conquers Virginia without a battle. If either of these movements were adopted, if we suppose the Army of the Cumberland at the same time advancing into Georgia, we have a stupendous play of strategy which seems likely to be irresistible.

We do not mean to talk while "putting on the armor," as those should who are "taking it off," but we cannot but feel that the military movements possible and probable this Summer promise the most happy result. It would not at all surprise us, if the next Fourth of July should see the war transferred from Virginia to a narrower field far South, and Gen. GRANT pressing the defeated enemy in his last strongholds.

THE NAVAJOES.—That fierce and untameable tribe of redskins, the Navajoes, whom we have been fighting for the last eighteen years, are reported to have lately surrendered to our forces in New-Mexico; and on the heels of this news, we have the announcement from Washington that an appropropriation of one hundred thousand dollars is asked from Congress for the subsistence of the tribe. It is thought in official circles, we are informed, that it will be more economical to support the Navajoes than to fight them. We doubt the accuracy of this theory; though on grounds of humanity, we might concede the wisdom of giving these galloping wretches rations of bread and beef rather than of bullets and cold steel. In the meantime, our soldiers, who have just got through with a big fight with the Navajoes, are dividing their daily rations with them, being themselves put on short commons for the purpose of feeding the savages. This is certainly very nice. In future it is proposed to give each individual of the tribe, numbering seven thousand in all, a daily allowance of one pound of flour and one pound of fresh meat, which, if they consume it all, will, it is thought, leave them little stomach for the fight. But the Navajoes are very treacherous, and pay little regard to treaties or agreements with white men. Col. DONIPHAN beat them and made a treaty with them in 1846, but they soon forgot it; Col. WASHINGTON did the same thing in 1849, with the same result; Col. (subsequently Major-General) SUMNER repeated the operation in 1851, but we have heard of their depredations almost every year since. The fact is, fighting has been the ceaseless and immemorial occupation of the Navajoes; and we fear that the bread and beef now furnished to them will only give them strength and muscle to fight us again the coming Summer.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—It will be seen from the Congressional proceedings of yesterday that the proposed constitutional amendment, permanently abolishing Slavery in all the States and Territories of the Union, passed the Senate by a vote of 38 against 6. Action on the measure has yet to be taken by the House of Representatives, after which, if there agreed to, it goes before the Legislatures of the several States.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.—We have a few details of the destruction, by a squall, of the great rebel ram at Mobile, of which we have so often heard during the last two years. It is said that she was an extremely powerful concern, her iron plating being six inches in thickness, and her armament consisting of six 100-pounder rifled Parrott guns, while her submarine horn or spear was of immense size and sharpness. This casualty adds another to the long list of defunct and unfortunate rebel rams, with whose horns JEFF. DAVIS hoped to split the Union.

The Recent Custom-House Forgeries.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE COMMISSIONER WHITE.

The examination in the case of JOHN W. HUNTER was resumed yesterday.

Maverick Brewster, an employe of Hatch & Co., testified that he had always been an engraver; is general superintendent of Hatch & Co.'s printing establishment; consider them the largest firm in America. [The bronzed forged check was then shown witness, and he swore positively that it was printed by Hatch & Co.]

Another check shown. This was also printed by Hatch & Co.; it was from the same original engraving, though printed from transfers; the purple check was also printed by Hatch & Co.; witness had no doubt of it; the stone is in their possession.

Jacob G. Wessenger, the next witness, was in the employ of Hatch & Co.; had been there eight years; bronzed forged check, and the other bronzed checks, being shown witness, he swore positively that all four of them were printed by Hatch & Co.

John J. Cisco, the next witness, testified that he had been Assistant Treasurer for ten years and a half; had been in the habit of inspecting the checks of disbursing officers in this and other States; was thoroughly acquainted with the handwriting of them all; knew John W. Hunter's handwriting; first saw it in 1855; his signature was furnished at that time to witness by Collector Redfield; he had such signature with him; had seen his signature at least 20,000 times since; had paid all his checks and never had a dispute till this occurrence. Witness was shown the two bronze checks for coin, and swore positively that the signature was no forgery, but the handwriting of prisoner; no other man could have written it; Mr. Hunter had what is called a running hand; every letter generally joined, but not always entirely so; such a hand was more difficult to forge than a plain signature; Mr. Hunter's signature was very difficult to forge, owing to several unmistakable peculiarities; there was a peculiar formation of letters, which witness explained.

In the forged check there is an attempt made to conceal these peculiarities, but not enough to disguise the general handwriting; witness then explained at great length the manner in which Mr. Hunter generally made his abbreviations of months, &c.; he had no hesitation in his mind when he said that Mr. Hunter wrote the checks which he (defendant) now claimed were forgeries.

It was on Feb. 18 that the two checks for coin with others were sent to the Custom-house; Mr. Ogden sent for them; they were returned to the Sub-Treasury on Feb. 25, in the afternoon; Mr. Barney, Mr. Ogden, and Mr. Hunter came to the room of witness; Mr. Ogden had in his hand the purple check for currency; he stated that was a forgery of Mr. Hunter; witness asked them to be seated while he examined the check. He sent for his cashier, Mr. Russell; witness directed him to bring all Hunter's checks that were in the office; Russell brought some January checks; Hunter immediately told witness that he never abbreviated December. Russell said "you do;" Hunter said, "I never write it after 24; I never commence filling in so far from the time; I write in a much heavier hand;" witness said some of your checks are in a lighter hand, at the same time showing him some, and the one now produced by him, dated Jan. 30; Mr. Hunter said the light-appearing checks were written when he had a new pen; prisoner remarked that it was a very good forgery; he could not blame any one for it; when it was first brought to him by young Mr. Ogden, he (prisoner) said it was his, and discovered it to be a forgery by looking at the body of the check. The elder Mr. Ogden then observed, it is a very good forgery; Mr. Barney said, "It is a very good forgery—what do you think, Mr. Cisco?" witness replied that he would not admit that it was a forgery; prisoner immediately said, "Do you mean to charge me with it?" witness replied he had not charged any one with it, but he still maintained it was no forgery; witness suggested to Mr. Barney that if prisoner drew checks thereafter, they should be to order. There was an interview two days after in the Collector's room, in the Custom-house. In the meantime the forged checks for gold had been discovered.

The check was brought to him by Mr. Ogden; the purple check was taken away after witness had seen it; also, the bronze check; before the interview at the Custom-house, witness had a private interview with Hunter, who came to his (witness') room, and said, in a hurried manner, "We have discovered these forgers;" witness replied that he was glad to hear it; prisoner said Mr. Palmer, who was then in Fort Lafayette, Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Derham, the stationer, were concerned; prisoner then left; then came the interview at the Custom-house; these people were to be examined then; when witness reached there, he found Mr. Barney, Mr. Noyes, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Derham, and Detective King; Derham was being examined by Noyes, and had quite a lengthy examination. It was subsequently discovered that in two of the books sheets were missing, also a check-book.

The further examination of Mr. Cisco was postponed until Monday next.

The Five-Twenty Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1864.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what have been the services of JAY COOKE & Co. to the Government in the sale of United States Securities, and what have been the rate and whole amount of compensation therefor; also, whether such services might not have been as successfully performed by the Treasury Department itself; also, what sums of money, if any, have been paid out of the Treasury for advertisements ordered by JAY COOKE & Co."

Before proceeding to answer these inquiries, it is proper to say that JAY COOKE & Co. have never been employed to render any services to the Government, but as Mr. JAY COOKE, of that firm, has been employed as agent for the sale of United States bonds and Treasury notes, the resolution will be answered as if it had been prepared in reference to him individually.

The whole of the five hundred millions five-twenty loan being now taken, and the accounts connected with it closed, I respectfully submit the following statement in response to the resolution, without awaiting the completion of the delivery of the bonds subscribed for in excess, which will involve no additional payment on account of compensation or expenses.

The first inquiry requires a statement of the services of JAY COOKE in the sale of United States securities, and of the rate and amount of his compensation therefor.

Mr. COOKE's first services were as agent for the sale of three-years' Treasury notes, popularly known as seven-thirties.

When negotiating the first loan with the associated banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, in July, 1861, of $50,000,000 for three years 7-30 Treasury notes, the Secretary stipulated to open subscriptions throughout the country to effect the sale and distribution of these notes by agents acting under the direct supervision of the department, the proceeds of such sale and distribution to be paid over to the banks in reimbursement, in whole or in part, of their loan, in order to secure the prompt taking of a second loan of equal amount. In the fulfillment of this stipulation the Secretary, in addition to the regular officers of the department, appointed one hundred and forty-eight agents, of whom Mr. JAY COOKE was one, to receive subscriptions for the sale of the seven-thirties; supplied them with printed blank books of subscription, blank certificates of deposit, blank forms for correspondence with the department, and envelopes with printed addresses thereon. In addition to these expenses and the expenses of the necessarily increased force of clerks employed, he paid these agents one-fifth of one per cent. on the first one hundred thousand dollars obtained by them respectively, and one-eighth on all sums in excess, and allowed for advertising a stipulated sum, varying according to locality, but in no case exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

The several agents thus employed returned subscriptions in the aggregate amounting to $24,668,856 50, of which Mr. JAY COOKE obtained $5,224,050, or more than one-fifth of the whole, for which he was paid the fixed percentage, amounting to $2,680 06, and for advertising, $150, making his total allowances for the sale of seven-thirties, $6,830 05.

Mr. COOKE, at the close at his labors in obtaining subscriptions to the seven-thirties, and on making his final payments into the Treasury, submitted an account, substantiated by vouchers, showing disbursements by him for advertising, amounting to $3,041 44, not including sums paid for which he had no specific vouchers. He was allowed only $150, or less than one-twentieth of his expenditure.

The services of Mr. COOKE in connection with the seven-thirty loan were valuable and important, but of little magnitude compared with those rendered in the negotiation of the loan of five hundred millions of dollars for bonds commonly known as the "five-twenties." When this loan was authorized by Congress, many experienced and able financial men expressed their belief that it would be impossible to negotiate bonds redeemable after so short a period as five years, and bearing an interest of only six per cent., and for a time appearances were decidedly against the success of the loan.

Under the law, every holder of United States notes had the right to convert them at his pleasure into the five-twenty bonds at par. A privilege which can be used at any time is often not used at all, and it soon became clear that voluntary conversions would supply only a small proportion of the large sums required for the disbursements of the war. To excite and promote a better disposition, the Assistant Treasurers designated depositaries, and special agents were authorized to receive deposits of notes, and issue certificates entitling the depositors to bonds bearing interest from the date of deposit. Still, conversions lagged, and were altogether inadequate to the demands upon the Treasury.

Unwilling to submit to this loss, the Secretary, in October, 1862, determined to appoint a general agent, with authority to appoint sub agents throughout the whole country, for whom he should be personally responsible, and in this way to organize a direct appeal to the whole people. He accordingly selected as general agent Mr. JAY COOKE, who was recommended for preference by his responsibility, by his integrity, and by his energetic and successful services in the negotiation of the first national loan, and committed the whole work to him.

It was agreed that his commissions, for services and to cover disbursements, should be one-half of one per cent. on the first ten millions, and three-eighths on subscriptions beyond that amount. Of these three-eighths, Mr. COOKE was bound to pay one-eighth to subscription sub-agents, and another eighth to traveling agents and for advertising, and other expenses of making the loan as widely and favorably known as possible. He was allowed to retain the other eighth as compensation for his own labor and risk, and for expenses chargeable to his own proportion.

His responsibility covered all acts of his sub-agents until payment into the treasury of all moneys subscribed, and delivery to subscribers of all bonds subscribed for. No liability and no duty, except that of furnishing the bonds, was assumed by the Government; while to insure the faithful performance of the duty of the General Agent, and the full satisfaction of all demands upon himself and his sub-agents, bonds were required and given in the aggregate sum of $600,000.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the task imposed upon him, the General Agent had no monopoly in the disposal of the loan. The Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurers and several of the designated depositaries were also directed to use their best endeavors to obtain subscriptions, and were authorized to allow one-eighth and, in some cases, one-fourth of one per cent. to purchasers for resale.

Having undertaken the work, Mr. COOKE proceeded to organize a general system of agencies. For a time, the result seemed doubtful. When, however, at the next session of Congress, the absolute right of conversion was limited to the 1st of July, 1863, and the system of sub-agencies had been thoroughly organized and extended throughout the country, subscriptions gradually increased, until, at length, the unwearied labors of the General Agent and his sub-agents were crowned with complete success. Not only was the whole loan taken, but subscriptions were made on the day it was finally closed, for nearly $11,000,000 in excess of the amount authorized, for which excess the General Agent was allowed no compensation.

It is impossible to exhibit in detail the services thus rendered, or to estimate their value in money. It may be sufficient to state that the number of sub-agents employed by the General Agent, and for whom he was responsible, was about twenty-five hundred; that the work of the agency extended into almost every county and town of the loyal States, and among all classes of the population; that its fruits were subscriptions for five-twenty bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $361,932,950; and that without these subscriptions neither the army nor the navy, nor the general creditors of the Government, could have been paid.

The benefit of the work was not limited by its direct results. The interest in the loan, excited by the efforts of the agent and sub-agents, operated powerfully upon subscriptions with the Assistant Treasurer and the designated depositaries. These subscriptions amounted in the aggregate to $148,823,500, of which $92,178,300 were subscribed by purchasers for resale, and $56,645,200 for direct investment.

The whole compensation to the General Agent and sub-agents for services and for all expenses incurred in obtaining and paying over subscriptions, amounting, as already stated, to $361,932,950, was $1,350,013 15, of which $435,700 31 was paid to the General Agent as compensation for responsibility for services and for expenses chargeable upon the one-eighth allowed to him.

To the cost of the agencies, in order to ascertain the total expenses of the loan, must be added the commissions allowed to purchasers for resale by the Assistant Treasurer and other officers of the Government; these commissions amounted to $122,190 39, making the entire cost of the whole loan $1,472,203 54. This cost is little less than three-tenths of one per cent. (or eighteen days' interest on the whole amount, and, as is believed, is less than the cost of any other great loan, either American or English, heretofore negotiated.

The Secretary has already stated that the best terms he was encouraged to hope for, in case of resorting to the negotiation of fifty millions with capitalists, in the ordinary way, were from ninety-seven to ninety-eight cents for a dollar, and there was every reason to believe, that for the additional sums required to complete the loan, he would be obliged to submit to much more disadvantageous rates. Had he negotiated fifty millions at ninety-seven and a half per cent., the cost of one-tenth of the loan would have been $1,250,000, a sum nearly equal to the whole cost of the whole actual loan of $500,378,450 upon

the plan actually adopted. Had he attempted, and succeeded beyond reasonable hope in negotiating the whole at the same rate, the cost would have been $12,500,000.

The foregoing statement, it is hoped, sufficiently answers the inquiries, what have been the services of the General Agent to the Government in the sale of United States securities, and what was the rate and amount of compensation therefor.

The other inquiries of the resolution may be briefly answered.

No sums of money have been paid out of the Treasury for advertising ordered by JAY COOKE & Co., and none for advertising ordered by the General Agent, except as above stated.

It only remains to add that the Secretary is clearly of opinion that the services rendered by the General Agent and the sub-agents could not have been as successfully performed, nor, indeed, performed at all, by the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CHASE.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor MAZZOLENI, the popular tenor and admirable artist, takes his first benefit here to-night. The bare announcement will undoubtedly suffice to fill the house, for the Signor has hosts of friends. The opera selected for the occasion is PETRELLA'S "Ione," in which Signor MAZZOLENI is seen to the best advantage.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—JAMES LENOX, Esq., at the last meeting of the American Bible Society, was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. LUTHER BRADISH.

From the Boston Transcript.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: You may use the sentence about *Cudjo's Cave* which I wrote to Mr. TROWBRIDGE. The book merits higher praise, and I have heard it more highly praised by discerning judges.

Yours, very truly, S. P. CHASE.

Messrs. J. E. TILTON, Publishers, Boston.

What Secretary Chase says of the New Novel.

"The inflamed condition of my right eye has prevented my reading or writing much lately. *Cudjo's Cave* I could not help reading, however. It interested and impressed me profoundly."

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN—Is the name of a new and beautiful volume on the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants. By E. S. RAND, Jr. Published by J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.—*Tribune.*

Corns, Bunions, Nails,
and all diseases of the feet, skillfully and successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 852 Broadway, near 14th-st., and No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Burnett's Fiorimel is a Delicate Perfume much admired by connoisseurs. Equal to the best brand of Lubin's.

As the Whole Union
IS REPRESENTED
AT THE METROPOLITAN FAIR,
SO ARE ALL THE
STYLES OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD
REPRESENTED
AT GENIN'S UNIVERSAL HAT STORE,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

The thousands of strangers visiting the fair will find GENIN'S Hat Establishment the most complete in all its details on this side the Atlantic.

The Spring assortment comprises over
ONE HUNDRED DISTINCT FASHIONS
in Hats. During the twenty years he has been in business, the undersigned has never been able to realise his *beau ideal* of A PERFECT HAT STORE so thoroughly as now. His arrangements for manufacturing, the great space at his command, and the taste and skill employed in the DESIGNING DEPARTMENT of his establishment, afford him an opportunity of producing and displaying such a VARIETY OF STYLES as he believes have never before been grouped in one place of business in this country. The CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' DEPARTMENT certainly comprehends the most sumptuous array of Spring Hats and Bonnets for all ages—from infancy up to "sweet sixteen"—ever offered in this City.

J. N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

N. B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Ovington Brothers,
CHINA AND GLASS IMPORTERS,
would call attention to their elegant and extensive stock of goods.

OUR SPRING STOCK was laid in before the recent advance in gold, and will be sold accordingly.

Glass engraving on the premises, sets of glass richly cut and engraved with initials to order.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.

Please call and examine assortment and prices.

Nos. 238 and 240 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Safes.

The celebrated Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., three doors from Broadway.

Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Acacian Balsam will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-seated coughs, marasmus, sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the Balsam has been used a reasonable length of time. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or may be had of the proprietor, No. 19 Grand-st, Jersey City, N. J.

Household Furniture Sales.—Henry R. LEEDS & CO. will give their personal attention to the sales of furniture at the residence of persons declining housekeeping, (as usual for the past 17 years,) and will also have regular weekly sales at their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., for those who prefer this medium of disposal.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop —The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist. No. 760 Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Ruptured Persons are invited to examine Dr. RIGGS' method of treating this disease. Trusses, Supporters, Varicocele Trusses, etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Children's Carriages and Spring Horses at TIBBAL'S, No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots
and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety, of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BAIRD—HAINES.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, April 7, by Rev. Charles W. Baird, Mr. EDWARD P. BAIRD to Miss ARAH M. HAINES, daughter of Rev. Selden Haines, of Middle Granville, N. Y.

CASTIGLIONE—GRAHAM.—On Wednesday, April 6, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, ARRIGO VERASIS DI CASTIGLIONE, of Turin, Italy, to MARTHA OLCOTT, adopted daughter of James Lorimer Graham, of this City.

HART—SOHER.—On Thursday, April 7, by Rev. J. J. LYONS, Mr. DAVID HART, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss ROSALIE SOHER, of this City.

HAYS—KISSAM.—On Thursday, April 7, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., ALEXANDER M. HAYS to MARY E., daughter of Dr. James B. Kissam.

KOCK—CRUGER.—On Thursday evening, April 7, by Father Lewis, at St. Mary's Church, Staten Island, HENRI LOUIS BERNARD KOCK, Esq., of New-Orleans, to BIANCA AGNES MADELINE CRUGER, daughter of the late Major W. E. Cruger, U. S. A.

☞ Boston and Washington papers please copy.

PARSONS—WAIT.—On Thursday, April 7, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, R. L. PARSONS, M. D., to Miss HELEN L., daughter of T. G. Wait, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

STEWART—DE GRAW.—On Tuesday, March 22, by Francis W. Rice, Esq., U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, N. G., CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, of Portland, Me., and LOUISA, daughter of James L. De Graw, of New-York City.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Friday, April 8, at Eng'ewood, N. J., LUCY ENOS, wife of Elisha W. Andrews, in the 42d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Englewood, on Monday, April 11, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Jersey City by Northern New-Jersey Railroad, at 9:15 A. M., returning at 4:28 P. M.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

BOARD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, April 8, of diphtheria, WILLIAM NEWELL, son of John M. and Elizabeth Carlisle Board, aged 5 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and 3d sts., Hoboken.

☞ New-Brunswick papers please copy.

BOGERT.—On Friday, April 8, EMILY ELOISE, daughter of Henry A. and Mary L. Bogert, aged 3 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, at Flushing, L. I., this day, (Saturday,) April 9, at 3 P. M.

BOSWELL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, April 8, CHARLES B. BOSWELL, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 151 South 9th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday morning, April 8, after a long illness, JAMES W. CAMPBELL, formerly of Cornwall, C. W., aged 48 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., at No. 15 Abingdon-square.

DRINKER.—Suddenly, at Albany, on Fourth day, 6th inst., of Fourth month, of disease of the heart, W. WALN DRINKER, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Seventh day, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, R. K. Pellet ean. No. 33 West Washington-place. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

FOLGER.—In Troy, N. Y., on Friday, April 1, of convulsions, GEORGE McC., youngest son of Henry C. and and Eliza J. Folger, aged 2 years and 6 days.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

HODGE.—At Princeton, N. J., on Thursday, April 7, HARRIET TERRY, wife of C. Wistar Hodge, and daughter of Richard B. Post, of Huntington, Long Island, aged 24 years.

KIRKLAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 6, Mrs. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND, widow of the late William Kirkland, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

LUCAS.—On Wednesday, April 6, WM. M. LUCAS.

His friends, and those of his father, T. F. Harrison, are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 6 4th-st., near West 13th-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 12 M.

☞ Flushing and New-Orleans papers please copy.

LATHAM.—At Norwich, N. Y., on Monday, April 4, Capt. PAUL W. LATHAM, late of the ship *John H. Kyerson*, aged 69 years.

NOSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 8, JEANNIE WILLIAMSON, daughter of Cornelius T. and Jeannie H. Nostrand, in the 6th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her parents, Hamilton-st., near Myrtle-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROLLINSON.—At Washington Heights, on Thursday evening, April 7, SARAH LOUISE, daughter of Charles H. and Sarah A. Rollinson, in the 5th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also of her grandfather, John B. Bull, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, 9th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, at 2½ o'clock. Train leaves Chambers-st. for 152d-st. at 1 o'clock.

SCOTT.—On Tuesday, April 5, MARIAN MARIA, infant daughter of John B. and Cora M. Scott

Her remains were taken to Dutchess County for interment.

SAYRE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, suddenly, ELIZABETH, widow of John Sayre.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 10, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. John S. Wheeler, No. 115 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SITCHER.—On Friday, April 8, CATHARINE, widow of the late Andrew Sitcher.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Matilda Johnson, No. 88 West Houston-st.

THOMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, of convulsions, CAROLINE ELIZA THOMSON, daughter of Rev. James and Jeannette G. Thomson, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Matthew's Church, Throop av., corner of De Kalb, Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

UNDERWOOD.—At Fairmont, Westchester County, on Wednesday, April 6, Mrs. ELIZA UNDERWOOD.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alston, at Fordham, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock. The horse-cars leave Harlem bridge for Fordham every 15 minutes.

☞ California papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Thursday morning, April 7, MARGARET MARY, infant daughter of John E. and Emily A. White, aged 15 months.

The friends of her parents, and of her uncles, Judge James W. White and John A. Riston, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Cathedral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

WILMARTH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 7, of croup, LAWTON VINCENT, only remaining child of Otis H. and Abby H. Wilmarth, aged 2 years, 1 month and 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 11 St. Felix-st.

WARING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 7, CLARA A., wife of Nathaniel F. Waring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 265.—April 8, 1864.
60, 20, 12, 30, 50, 43, 5, 74, 48, 64, 73, 29.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 266.—April 8, 1864.
5, 29, 31, 27, 72, 71, 56, 25, 38, 68, 4, 44, 12.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 169—April 8, 1864.
11, 75, 65, 36, 5, 60, 56, 53, 66, 19, 70, 64.
CLASS 170—April 8, 1864.
12, 76, 53, 63, 47, 54, 8, 58, 1, 10, 31, 60, 43.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—AN elegant local stimulant. When applied over the region of the stomach and bowels, relieves nausea and vomiting, and corrects flatulence, and the uneasiness attendant upon dyspepsia.

Principal Depot, Brandreth House, and sold by all druggists.

MR. GEORGE FREEMAN CALLS ATTENTION to a new and important improvement in the art of coloring photographs, rendering them nearly equal to pictures on ivory. Copies on ivory, and instruction given. No. 62 West 27th-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, thirty-five, forty, fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred dollars each—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS—NEW STYLES.—One, two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty to fifty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five to seventy-five dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE;
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. on Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I therefore with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 89 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
No. 816 BROADWAY, New-York.

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The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars,

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The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped so fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Eureka" or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "sell 1 sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each; also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

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ON EXHIBITION DURING THE WEEK
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMITTEE.
Entrance No. 4 East 18th-st., corner of 5th-av.
Admission One dollar.

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Manufacturers of
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Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
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Families, 8 lbs to 10 lbs. daily, 50 cents per week; 12 lbs. to 15 lbs daily, 70 cents per week; 25 lbs. and upward, 60 cents per 100 lbs.

Butchers, Grocerie, Fishermen, Porter-houses and Milkmen, 40 cents per 100 lbs.

Hotels, Confectioners, averaging from 500 to 1,000 lbs., daily for six months, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

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$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
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ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of the association will be held at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5 h-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
E. R. TERHUNE, Adjutant.

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suitable for any light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply there or to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

TO LEASE.—FOUR LARGE HALLS ON THE second story of the new building at the junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 36th-st., each 22 feet high and 47 wide, and from 70 to 130 feet long, unbroken by columns, and elegantly finished. Suitable for armories and drill-rooms, churches, lodges, billiard-rooms, concert and lecture rooms, or for meetings of any kind. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING AT the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores and basements, 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, by ½ the block, or running through from 6th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, and the stores will equal any in the City. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—AT FORTY-FOURTH-ST., 3D-AV., South Brooklyn, a new house, with the latest modern improvements; has a good dry sub-cellar; also carriage-house, stable and four lots of ground, laid out in fine order; the house commands a splendid view of Brooklyn and the City not to be surpassed anywhere. Inquire of CHARLES F. SAMMOND, American Exchange Bank, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—To let, in the City of Poughkeepsie, a well furnished and pleasantly situated house, for five or six months from May 2. Rent, $70 per month. Apply to J. P. CROSBY, Esq., No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, or by letter or in person to WM. H. CROSBY, No. 297 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The four-story, first-class, modern built, English basement house, No. 291½ West 19th-st., will be rented to a private family; the house is nearly new and has every modern convenience. For further particulars inquire at No. 144 Duane-st., or No. 297 West 19th-st. To be seen between 12 and 2 o'clock daily. Rent $850.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS, A FURnished house in Newburgh, located in the most desirable part of Grand-st., within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession given the 1st of May. For particulars address WM. K. BROWN, No. 82 Front-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE—WITH ALL THE MODern improvements, to let, No. 63 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, contains 12 rooms, beside bath-rooms, &c. Rent, to a desirable tenant, $800. Inquire of P. STEVENS, No. 65, next door, or at Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, New-York.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY, brown stone and brick English basement house, with stable in the rear, No. 86 Amity-st., in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN HARLEM—Two most substantial houses, newly finished in modern style, marble mantels, Croton, gas and heaters: suitable for large genteel families; possession this month. Apply on the premises, 1st-av., between 112th and 113th sts. Also for sale, 6 lots near Central Park, below 86th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE VERY DEsirable store No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, now occupied by "The Singer Manufacturing Co." Also, the house and shop No. 82 Middagh-st., suitable for a manufacturing company. Apply to CHAS. J. HENSHAW, Nos. 4 and 6 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO ONE FAMILY, THE DWELLING part of No. 127 Waverley-place, comprising 6 rooms and garret; has water on 2 floors; gas to be put in; and to be painted and papered throughout. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 9 Whitehall-st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—NEAR DEPOT, a large double house, furnished, large garden, variety of fruit, barn and carriage house, &c., &c. Rent, $800 for six months, from May 1. Apply to
ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoistway and heating pipes: a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HOUSE IN BLOOMfield, N. J., (with half acre of ground,) containing ten rooms; seven minutes walk from depot. Rent $300. Apply to R. M. GRUMMON, No. 333 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A small three-story house, genteely furnished, to be let for one year at $1,000. Location very desirable; ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address Box No. 3,042 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUated near Elizabeth, New-Jersey; the house is a large two-story frame, has 14 rooms, well shaded, plenty of fruit, good water, large garden, stable, barn, &c. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney, &c., No. 229 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET AT BLOOMINGDALE—A COTTAGE residence, with eight lots of ground, finely shaded, with stable, vegetable garden, fruit, &c., on 86th-st., near the Hudson River; rent, $500. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES SOMERVILLE, No. 45 Centre-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, located at Clifton, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, and in the interior of the island, at rents from $500 to $1,000 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

CHAPEL TO LET—FOR A SMALL CONGREgation, on Sunday and for week evenings; a clean, airy, quiet place, good neighborhood, and central, south part of City. No. 98 Bowery, near Grand-st. Apply as above.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, No. 49 Broadway; entrance on the rear; even with the sidewalk. Inquire of P. W. VAIL, No. 69 Broadway.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—WALL-ST. OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR an exchange or banking office. A suite of three offices in the basement of No. 54 Wall-st. Apply to
E. R. TREMAIN, No. 22 William-st.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—THREE fine cottages, with gardens, &c., near the depot; rent, $250, $300 and $500. Apply to JOHN O'HIGGINS, No. 586 6th av., from 9 to 12 A. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT DARIEN, on New-Haven railroad, near Stamford, with use of horses and carriage, cow, &c. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av., from 9 to 12 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—WITH carriage-house small garden, gas, &c., near the City. Price from $800 to $1,000. Address F. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WHARF PROPERTY TO LET—THE FINE basins embraced between Piers Nos. 2 and 4 East River. Length of piers about 500 feet, and of water front 400. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, third floor of No. 22 Beekman-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, Cortelyou's Type Foundry.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLINS & BAYLES.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN Hempstead, L. I., at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 12 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 10 rooms, 1½ acres, coach-house, &c., at New-Rochelle, opposite Pelham Post-office. Key and particulars there and at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR AND THREE BEDrooms (without board) from May 1, at No. 54 West 17th-st. Rent of parlor floor $850.

CORNWALL—TO LET FOR THE SUMMER OR year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET—THE TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECond floor of the two-story house No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $10 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBBLE HOUSE, Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th-av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH from four to twelve acres of ground, in good order, within twenty miles of City, but not in New-Jersey; there must be plenty of small fruit, good neighborhood, good schools and churches. House must contain at least 10 or 12 rooms. Send full descriptions, with terms, to L. W. T., Station D, New-York City.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH TWO or more lots of ground, in New-Jersey, within one-half hour of ferries, to rent or lease. Address, with terms, WALLACE, Post-office, Box No. 3,005, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE AND barn, with sufficient land to keep a horse and cow, on the line of a railroad, within one hour's ride from New-York, and two miles from depot. Address, with full particulars, G. H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A DOCTOR'S OFFICE IN A PRIvate family within the following limits: 30th and 42d sts. and 5th and 6th avs. Address DOCTOR, No. 48 West 30th.

WANTED—TO BUY, A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE with garden, in a good location, convenient to cars in East or South Brooklyn. Address with particulars, P. H., Box No. 15 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the proposed City market. Terms easy. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, No. 521 West-st.

BROOKLYN.—FIRST-CLASS BRICK COTTAGE house for sale, with furniture complete. The house was built in the best manner for the present owner, who goes to Europe this Spring, and who last Fall expended over $1,000 upon it in improvements and decorations. The upper hall, bath-room and dining-room floors are inlaid with black walnut and cherry. The furniture is as good as new, and corresponds throughout. There are 12 rooms, beside garret and cellar. The location is most desirable. Size of lot 20x100; five varieties of grapevines in yard. Price complete, $8,000; or with part of the furniture, $6,500. For further information, apply on the premises, Portland-av., second house from Fulton-av., or at No. 132 William-st., in the lamp factory, New-York.

WANTED—A COTTON FACTORY, IN COMplete running order, containing from 5,000 to 10,000 spindles, with the necessary looms, etc. In replying to this advertisement state the quantity and kind of machinery, with detailed description thereof, when and by whom built; also, whether the machinery is now running, and whether by water or steam power; also, a description of the factory buildings, the quantity of ground attached thereto, and whether either will be sold separately, and price of each. This being a bona fide advertisement, parties wishing to sell will give full particulars, address ed to ALFRED JENKS & SON,
No. 65 North Front-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A FINE three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, eligibly situated, five minutes' walk from the ferry; now occupied by the owner, whose business engagements require him to leave the city. Price $8,000, half of which may remain on bond and mortgage; immediate possession given, and, if desired, the carpets and furniture would also be sold. Inquire of DAVENPORT BRO., No. 393 Greenwich-st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 160 Grand-st.

MODERN MARBLE HOUSE—PRICE $6,000. —It is a bargain, mortgage to suit, three-story, high basement, extension, gas, water, &c.; lot 21 by 133, respectable and delightful location, ten minutes' walk to ferry. Apply to the owner, Mr. ELSTON, No. 36 President-st., South Brooklyn.

ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT ON 5TH-AV.—For sale, with or without the expensive furniture, the extra large and beautiful house southwest corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., with stable and entrance in the rear; the house is decorated, and is in superb order throughout. Immediate possession given. Lot 28x150 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$35,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved real estate, in Kings County, in sums of $5,000, $4,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500 $1,000. Property consists of dwellings and stores. Buildings new, and worth double amount of loans. WM. H. DURYEA, No. 67 Wall-st., or CHAS. R MILLER, East New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 22 by 40 feet; gas, range, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, all well built and in the finest condition; garden in rear; the whole ground 22 by 200 feet. Apply on the premises, Ryerson-st., east side, first house north of Gates-av.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class high-stoop four-story brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, 24th-av., will be sold for one or more years; it is delightfully located on the most fashionable part of the Hill. Apply to L. ARNOLD, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NO. 29 2D-AV., an old-established feed business, together with the building, wagons, horses, harness, bags, and all the necessary fixtures for carrying on the business. A good bargain for any one desirous to engage in a profitable business.

A PLEASANT HOME AT RYE, NEW-YORK, ON THE SOUND—Modern cottage, 11 rooms, ¾ acre of fine garden, fruit, grapery, barn, beautifully located, near churches, depot; perfectly healthy; fishing, game; terms easy. Apply to LYON, No. 23 Cortlandt-st. Price, $7,000.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NOS. 21 AND 23 West 39th-st.; houses full size, brown stone, and just completed in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, or to LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE—A GREAT bargain; superior location; 60 acres choice land; extensive, convenient outbuildings, and in good order. Will sell all or part. SOUTHWICK & WOOD.

THREE-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT, sub-cellar and extension brick house in Union, above Hicks st., Brooklyn, for sale cheap on easy terms; modern improvements; in good order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One lot, 100x25 feet, on south side of 65th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av. Two lots, 100x25 feet each, on south side of 99th-st., commencing 125 feet west of 8th-av., by JACKSON & PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A dwelling, containing twelve rooms, pleasantly located, 1¼ miles from New-York, and four minutes from depot. Price $4,500, rent $400.
W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE WHOLE OR part of a farm at Huntington, L. I., with good land, new buildings, abundance of fruit and beautiful view of the harbor and Long Island Sound. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 292 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO 30 WEST 35TH-ST., three stories, high stoop, white marble, 20x60, lot 98.9. Price $15,500, including gas fixtures, shades and oil-cloth. For permits, apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN—PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PORTland-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs. Two new brown-stone houses; all the improvements; price low; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW STONE-FRONT houses, built by the day, in a first-class neighborhood; they have all the latest improvements in them. Apply at No. 187 East 50th-st., of the owner.

BEST SPECULATION IN BROOKLYN.—For sale, a first-class Fulton-av. store, four stories high, in an excellent location. LYMAN C. DAYTON, No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDEDLY CHEAP AND CONvenient house in 35th-st., near 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A fine house, nearly new, built of the best materials, in good style, with marble mantels; has twelve good-sized rooms, ten closets, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city; complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order; grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c.; neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and rare passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A STORE AND DWELLING AND lot, (the buildings in perfect order,) in the thriving village of Portchester, Westchester County, N. Y. This offers a rare chance for a business man, as there is a good village, and a large country trade near the railroad depot, and dock where freighting vessels to and from New-York land. The location is pleasant and perfectly healthy. Apply to SARAH B. STRANG, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Title perfect.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE PLACE IN the village of Hempstead, L. I.; good large house, barn, henery, and plenty of fruit. Inquire of J. H. PULLIS, on the premises, or at his office, No. 46 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 42D-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; 4 stories above basement, high stoop, and in perfect order. 22 by 55. Apply to RICHARD LAWRENCE No. 157 Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.

A furnished cottage and beautiful site of about five acres, lawn, garden and pasture, for sale at Westport, Conn., 2½ hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. The house has four rooms on parlor floor, five or six on second floor, and attic rooms; bath, water-closet &c. The shades are large and fine, fruit rare and abundant; delightfully situated on high ground, near churches, schools, &c.; possession 1st May next. Price $12,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence, situate on the Post-road from Hyde Park to Poughkeepsie, about half a mile south of the Village of Hyde Park, within one mile of the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, and on the finest drive in Dutchess County. The place contains 14 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, an abundance of large and small fruit, a choice assortment of apple and pear trees just bearing, and plenty of shade trees. The buildings consist of a spacious and commodious dwelling house, a carriage house and stabling for four horses and two cows, an ice-house, hennery, &c. There is a full supply of first-rate water. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the entire premises in excellent order. Terms easy and possession given at any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or to H. GREENE, on the premises.
If not sold before the 1st of May next, it will be to rent to a careful, reliable family.

FOR SALE,
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The homestead estate of Rev. Francis Tiffany situated on Central-st., consisting of a first-class brick dwelling-house, barn and about two acres of highly cultivated land, laid out as garden and shrubbery. The house was designed by G. J. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, and contains all modern improvements. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the town, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. Apply to THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Springfield.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One hour from the City by the New-Jersey Railroad, and three minutes' walk from depot. Built of brick, with double walls, stuccoed, and finished in the most substantial manner, containing all the modern conveniences and improvements. No expense has been spared in making this a first-class residence. The grounds contain three acres, beautifully laid out, fine lawn, large garden under high state of cultivation, and plenty of all kinds of choice fruit. It is located on three streets, in a first-class neighborhood, and surrounded by a beautiful hedge. The house alone cost nearly $18,000 to build, five years ago. Price $20,000. Apply to
R. C. BREWSTER, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND and farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 800 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of
R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.,
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 9 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this sonrce to pay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS—One of the most elegible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a laundry-furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with small fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. M. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE house, containing eight rooms, an excellent cellar, &c.; size of lot, 100x150 feet; stocked with choice fruit; two fine arbors of grapes; lawton blackberries, currants, &c.; situated at Fairmount, on Fairmount-av., Westchester Co., five minutes' walk from the new horse railroad running from the Harlem Bridge to Fordham. Price, $2,500. For particulars, inquire of J. J. BIRMINGHAM, No. 211 Centre-st., fourth floor, New-York, or on the premises, Fairmount.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—Delightfully located at Rye, Westchester County, entrance Mamaroneck harbor; fine dwelling and outhouses, 14½ acres superior land, choice fruit, location unexceptionable, view unsurpassed, surrounded on three sides by waters of the Sound; superior facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, &c. Terms accommodating. Full particulars and permits of
A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ELEgant country seat of the late S. P. Ayres, New-Rochelle; fine house, with abundance of outhouses, greenhouses, &c.; fine view of the Sound; twelve acres of highly cultivated land, surrounded by four roads; great variety of choice fruit; possession 1st of April; carpets, oil-cloths and mirrors can be had, if desired. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, New-Rochelle, or at his office, No. 586 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNTRY-PLACE, belonging to the late James S. Petrie, situated on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 25 miles from the City and one mile from Red Bank; beautifully located for boating, fishing and bathing. Grounds covered with fruit trees and house well furnished; oyster bed on the shore. A view of the place can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to G. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-place, or WM. SLOANE, No. 691 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S FIRST-CLASS country residence, near Newark; six acres, fruit and shrubbery in abundance; location high and healthy; neighborhood unsurpassed; large modern house, spacious outbuildings, with gardener's room; every modern improvement—gas; 10 minutes from depot, 30 from Wall-st.; 40 trains daily; a superb Winter or Summer residence; immediate possession. Apply to LYON, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AT ALLENTOWN, MONMOUTH County, N. J., a handsome country residence, with 11 acres of land, well stocked with the choicest fruit of all varieties. On the premises are a large double house, nearly new, 44x30; large barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and other outbuildings, all in good order. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. Apply to
G. R. WIKOFF, Princeton.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome country residence, situated in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., partly within the city limits, containing between three and four acres of land, beautifully diversified and ornamented with shrubbery and fully fruit trees. Abundance of choice fruit. House modern built, containing ten rooms, with every convenience. Apply

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

AND

MARINE CORPS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon th ir being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$3 0

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $300, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N.,
No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N.,
No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N.,
No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N.,
No. 156 South-st.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut. U. S. Marines.
County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,

OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	075 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100 00
	477 00
Total	$777 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENTAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 26, 1864.

ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE,

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
ARTHUR LEARY, Esq.,
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Esq.,
D. P. BARREDA, Esq.,
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Esq.,
His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. WM. M. TWEED,
Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
GEO. WASH. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
THOMAS LITLLE, Esq.,
HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Esq.,
JAMES MURPHY, Esq.

Tickets, $5 each, may be procured of any member of the Regiment, and at the principal hotels of this City.

Committee of Arrangements.
Lieut.-Col. L. SATTERLEE,
Major GEO. A. HILTON,
Capt. W. V. BYRNE,
Capt. N. L. HANSON,
Capt. JNO. WARD, Jr.,
Capt. W. H. HAYES, Jr.,
Capt. WM. RAYNOR,
Lieut. R. MILBANK,
Lieut. JNO. E. DOWLEY,

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A PRIvate family or pleasant boarding-house; answers must specify exact location, terms, and character of accommodations to be furnished which must be entirely unexceptionable. The very best references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 5,238 Post-office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A GOOD house, and fine open situation, in De Kalb-av., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn; cars pass the door to ferries; ride forty minutes; one or more gentlemen, with or without ladies, can be accommodated. Apply on the premises to Mrs. CHILDS.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wish to find board with some respectable family up town, (west side preferred,) where they can find the comforts of home and enjoyment; rooms must be furnished; terms not to exceed $12 per week. Address, for four days, BANK, Box No 147 *Times* Office.

LODGING WANTED WITHOUT BOARD. L—A good room, between 10th and 20th sts., near Broadway, by a young gentleman. State price. Box No. 1,278 Post-office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY CITY—In a private family, by a young man; a moderate-sized room and plain table required. Address, with particulars, E. M. W., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE gentleman, who is a teacher, board in the country, within an hour of the City. Address, stating terms, DIDASKALOS, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AT Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st. References exchanged

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, HORSES AND HARNESS FOR SALE—All styles of carriages, new and second hand; one fast trotting horse, young, and sound and kind, can trot in 2.45; single, double and team harness. No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO LADIES' SADDLE-HORSES, seven years old, sound and gentle, 14¾ hands high; also, a pair of coach horses, 16 hands, dark bay, seven years old. Apply to ALONZO WRIGHT, Coachmaker, Whitestone, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE horses, little over 16 hands high, color bay, 7 years old long tailed, stylish action, perfectly sound and kind. A line addressed Box No. 446 Post-office, will receive attention.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE car, in good condition for traveling. Address C. P. U., Glendale, Mass., stating price, and where it can be seen.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME AND LIGHT, no top phaeton, built by Wood Brothers; has been run but four or five times. Price, $375. May be seen at stable, corner 6th-av. and 40th-st.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE 18TH WARD.—A regular meeting of the association will be held at the Medical College in 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 11, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, President.
EDWARD CROWELL, Secretary.

P. S.—The Executive Committee will meet at 7 P. M.

AT COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, with the Nitrous Oxide, teeth are drawn at eight wishing they were out. This is a literal fact. No. 23 Bond-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	——
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie,	——
IOWA	—	Milburne,	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... { $100 / 85 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....April 9
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16
ETNA.....Saturday.....April 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$39
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA,

To sail on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. side wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEPBURN, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NEW-YORK.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. M. CONKLIN, will leave New-Brunswick for New-York, commencing MONDAY, April 4, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 6½ o'clock A. M., stopping at Wood's Dock, Perth Amboy, Totten's and Rossville. Returning, leave New-York at 2½ o'clock P. M., from foot of Jay-st., N. R., until further notice.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST
is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
is 21 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
is 56 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
is 95 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars.
Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Flushing, at 9 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M., a freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:32 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:32 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and cellanese. WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS AND TRUNKS, in the fine and dry lofts over my piano warerooms. T. S. BERRY,
No. 502 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

UNION-SQUARE MUSIC HALL.

A select orchestra of forty of the best musicians of the City will perform every night from 7 to 10 o'clock, under the direction of Messrs. Rietzel & Noll.

The following extra performances will take place during the present week, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 8,
"PHOTOGRAPHIANA," an entirely novel and highly attractive entertainment, by Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9,
Handel's splendid oratorio, JUDAS MACCABÆUS, by THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Announcements of performances to take place during the second week of the fair will be made hereafter.

☞ The Committee on Music also desire to call attention to their ware-room, (adjoining the concert hall,) in the Union-square buildings, where a fine assortment of musical instruments of every description are for sale for the benefit of the fair.

WM. SCHARFENBERG, Chairman Com. on Music.
C. F. CHICKERING,
W. A. POND.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Entertainment by the students for the SANITARY FAIR, at Niblo's Saloon, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 13. Exercises (prepared by Prof. Frobisher) in Declamation, Debate and Colloquy. Commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at Kirby's News and Bookstore, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.; at the door on the evening of the performance, and of the Principal at the Institute, (which opens its Summer Term April 18.)

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 14 will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, April 9, 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission, 50 cents each; for sale at the usual places.

By order, L. SPIER, Sec'y.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Metals, Hardware and House Furnishing, report the following contributions in money:

From Committee on Bar and Pig Iron Trade:

Eggleston, Battell & Co.	$500	Daniel L. Pettee	$100
J. H. Abeel & Co	500	Borden & Lovell	100
J. & L. Tuckerman	500	W. Bailey Lang & Co.	160
Wetmore & Co	500	Kemble & Warner	100
Fuller, Lord & Co	500	New-York Lead Co	100
Denon, Clarke & Bridges	500	James H. Holdane	25
Edward Cooper	250	John H. Holdane	25
Pierson & Co	250	William Mead	25
William Osthout	250	Geo. W. Eggleston	25
Thos. B. Coddington	250	Abm. S. Hewitt	150
Smith & Hegeman	250	John Peck	100

From Committee on English Hardware Importers.

Herman, Beker & Co.	$500	W. & S. Butcher	200
L. P. Hawes	450	J. C. Hobson	100
A. W. Payne	250	R. W. Booth	100
John V. Beam, Jr	250	Thos. Turton & Son	75
Chas. Vandervort	250	Alfred Field & Co	25
Wm. Jessop & Sons	200	Wilson, Hawksworth, Lalance & Grosjean	100
		Ellison & Co	100

From Committee on Hardware Jobbers.

Russell & Erwin Co	$500	W. F. Hyatt	$50
Charles Oliver	500	S. Sears & Co	50
Sargent & Co	500	Bassett & Mace	50
Walsh, Coulter & Co	500	G. D. H. Gillespie	50
Hull Clark	300	E. B. Brown & White	25
Coffin, Lee & Co	150	Durrie & Rusher	50
John E. Byrne	100	Thomas T. Smith	25
Ingoldsby, Halsted & Co.	100	John J. Brower	10
Sheiber & Flagler	100	Henry Crowell	10

From Committee on Hardware Manufacturers.

J. B. & W. W. Cornell	$1,000	Magnus & Israel	$05
Holmes, Booth & Haydon	500	Thomas Morton	50
R. S. Clark	250	J. & W. Geery	50
C. E. Griswold & Co	150	Gideon Pott	25
Elisha Mills	100	Nathan Caswell	25
T. O. Le Roy & Co	100	A. L. Reynolds	25
		R. C. Winterhoff	25

From Committee on Retailers and House Furnishing.

Tomes, Son & Melvain	$250	W. N. Seymour & Co	$100

From Committee on Tin and Tin Manufactures.

Phelps, Dodge & Co	$500	Geo. W. Robbins	$100
W. W. Goddard	300	Chas. S. Hine	50
Dickerson, Reed & Co	250	L. A. Carmer	25
John W. Quincy	200	Joseph Byrne	20
Bruce & Cook	200	T. B. Bunting & Co., Thomson Bro. & Co	50
John D. Locke	200	Almond Hazeltine	
Edw. S. Sherman	200	W. A. Murdock, Chairman	500
Goodwin and Cort	200		
N. E. James	100	Total	$16,565

GEO. C. WETMORE, Secretary and Treasurer.
[To be continued.]

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Fair will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 10 o'clock P. M.

The entrances will be on 14th-st. and the exits on 15th-st.

Tickets can be obtained at the Fair buildings.

Prices—Season Tickets, admitting to all departments of the Fair, without exception, $5.

Single admission, to both the 14th-st. and Union-square departments, $1, until further notice.

Children under 12 will be admitted to either of the departments on the payment of 25 cents.

Goods purchased will be delivered in the City, free of charge, but at the risk of the purchaser.

GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

In consequence of the crowded state of the fair buildings, the Executive Committee have decided, in accordance with the reservation made in their former announcements, upon fixing the price of admission at one dollar until further notice. This will include admission to the 14th-st. buildings as heretofore, and to all departments of the Union-square buildings.

GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chairmen of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York,*" and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair. ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 88 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

THE FINANCE COMMITETE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDWD D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.
JAMES C. BENNET, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALLD-WIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 2 evenings.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Nos. 942 and 624 Broadway.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Manager.....J. H. SELWYN

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 9, 1864,
is respectfully announced as
THE LAST NIGHT
of the
PRESENT ENTERTAINING AND AMUSING PROGRAMME,
consisting of, by desire,
the Comic Drama, in two acts, by
JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq.,
entitled
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
in which appear
Messrs. Frank Drew, Geo. Jamieson, France, T. Owens, G. H. Clarke, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss A. Harris and Miss J. Walters,

concluding with
the excellent Farce of
THE LAUGHING HYENA,
with
Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mr. W. Davidge and Mr. J. K. Mortimer,
in the cast.
MONDAY, April 11,
will be produced
AN OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
LOYALINA;
or,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO
and his
SEVEN GIFTED AIDS-DE-CAMP.

Doors open at 7¼; Performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 9, 1864
Sixth appearance in New-York of the gifted tragic artiste
AVONIA JONES,
when will be presented an
ORIGINAL TRAGIC PLAY,
in five acts, written expressly for her, and based upon the famous Hebrew legend of "Judith and Holofernes," entitled
JUDITH,
THE
DAUGHTER OF MERARI.
The drama is presented with
MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY, by Bartholomew and Wallack.
HISTORICAL COSTUMES, by Brusky, of the Academy of Music.
NOVEL AND ELEGANT PROPERTIES by Sylvester, together with a
POWERFUL CHORUS
to do justice to the
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
composed expressly for this piece by Robert Stoepel, Esq., and A CAST embracing the entire strength of the Company, and some new candidates for public favor, including Mr. CHARLES BARRON (his first appearance in New-York.)

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.

Second time this season, Bulwer's high-class comedy,
MONEY,
with all the attractive cast that distinguishes the representation of the comedy at this establishment.

Alfred Evelyn	Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P.	Mr. Gilbert
Graves	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore	Mr. Daly
Sir Frederick Blount	Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth	Mr. Norton
Sharpe	Mr. Browne
Clara Douglas	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin	Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey	Miss Henriques

MONDAY—(First time this season,) the exquisite Comedy, FOLLIES OF A NIGHT, and THE SECRET.
TUESDAY—THE HEIR AT LAW.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Mr. W. R. FLOYD—First time this season,
THE STRANGER.
THURSDAY—(One hundred and ninth time,)
ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS and RURAL FELICITY.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON

AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The proprietor has the pleasure to announce that the Executive Committee has accepted his proffer of a liberal per centage on the gross daily receipts, as his contribution, during the entire continuance of the Fair; he therefore appeals to the public to aid him in rendering that contribution as large as possible. In order that THE FAIR PERFORMANCES
may be (if possible) more than usually attractive, he has succeeded in engaging
THE GREAT SEGRIST COMPANY,
THE GREAT SAGRINO FAMILY,
recently arrived from Havana, and a perfect
HOST OF NEW STARS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.
In addition to Mr. Henry Cooke's world-famed
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
Mr. EATON STONE, Mr. SAM LONG,
Mr. JAMES COOKE,
THE GREAT TROUPE OF
ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE RIDERS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
ALL OF WHOM WILL APPEAR
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
IN A CHANGEFUL AND UNCEASING SERIES OF
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS PROGRAMMES.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents. (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open afternoon at 1½; evening at 7½.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The fair will open at 11 A. M. and close at 10½ P. M.

There will be three entrances on 14th-st.—that nearest 6th-av. reserved for holders of season tickets.

The exits will be exclusively on 15th-st.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box-office Wallack's Theatre.
No. 46 Cedar-st., of C. O. Jones.
No. 10 Astor House, of F. V. Rushton.
No. 74 Broadway, Harnden's Express.
of C. J. Barker.
Fifth-av. Hotel, of Caswell & Mack.

PRICES.

Season Tickets, admitting to all Departments of the Fair, $5.

Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday, 50 cents.

The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and Union-square Departments.

Children under 12 will be admitted to either of the Departments on payment of 25 cents.

The above prices are announced for the first week, but the Committee reserve the right to change them from day to day, as circumstances may require.

The prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

ALL GOODS PURCHASED AT THE FAIR WILL BE DELIVERED FREE OF EXPENSE, BUT AT TH

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Buildings Still Filled to Overflowing.

THE EXCITING SWORD CONTEST.

The International Department at Union Square.

The Knickerbocker Kitchen, Art Gallery, &c.

FIFTH DAY.

Yesterday, the fifth day of the great fair, was even more pleasant than the preceding day, and the crowd, if possible, greater. As usual, the building was besieged at least an hour before the time for opening, and as usual it was immediately uncomfortably filled. The fact of the price being again $1 seemed to have no effect, or, if it had any, it was but to increase the interest of all parties. Nothing has occurred in this City for years which has created half the excitement caused by this the Sanitary Fair.

The Art Gallery, Department of Arms and Trophies and the Indian Department have so often been described, that they must be familiar to all readers. They were yesterday, as they have been every day since the opening of the Fair, uncomfortably filled, and parties visiting them were, of course, unable to see one-half of the goods exhibited.

The New-Bedford stand received deserved attention. Here are collected shells in great variety—some very valuable and curious, and some well worth preserving as curiosities. The New-Bedford people have come a long way to contribute to the great Fair, and their contribution is very liberal and handsome.

This department has already received much attention, but well deserves more. It owes its fine decorations to the genius of Mr. CROPSEY. The contributions sent in from different parts of the State are crowded into the small space and show a rich variety. No Jerseyman will be ashamed to own the show. As usual, affidavits are conspicuous for their piety and costliness, and the productions of ladies' handiwork are abundant and various. Moss baskets and nests, paintings, brackets and picture-frames show that art is not extinct in this little foreign country. In the "tent" is a book of rare value, as there are only some twenty copies in existence. This is a scientific monogram on algal, commonly known as seaweeds, with illustrations attached, which are specimens of the plants themselves, pressed—the whole most elegantly printed and bound, and contributed by the author, Mr. C. F. DURAN, of Jersey City. This ought to be secured for some public library. Another valuable contribution should also be deposited with some public institution. This is a portfolio of two hundred original sketches of battle-scenes in the rebellion, given by Mr. FRANK LESLIE, which may be seen in the Salmagundi summer-house. A few years hence, these will be invaluable. The indefatigable labors of Mr. G. P. PUTNAM, who works in such a thing *con amore*, have resulted in a very large collection of relics of IRVING, to whose memory this summer-house is consecrated. The interest in this department shown during the last few days is an extraordinary testimonial to the power of a great name, and Mr. PUTNAM may feel well repaid for his labors of love to the memory of such a friend. To avoid the pressure, an admittance-fee was imposed, and still the counter is crowded and the ladies constantly kept on the alert. *Cartes de visite* of IRVING, &c., sell with great readiness. Copies of every portrait ever taken of IRVING are to be found here; the table on which he wrote, sketches and paintings illustrative of his life and works, original manuscripts and editions, besides over $300 worth of the finest editions, which were contributed by Mr. P. for sale. Here are also exhibited a scarf of ROSE STANDISH, worn in 1620, and many other things equally interesting—among them the flag of PAUL JONES, when in command of the *Bon Homme Richard*.

Our Ambassador in Paris, Mr. DAYTON, who does not forget his country or his State in their great enterprises, has sent a valuable contribution of autographs of eminent Frenchmen, while Mrs. DAYTON and daughter are represented at one table by a large assortment of elegant Paris finery. The heavier articles from New-Jersey are distributed in other departments of the fair building, and comprise several steam-engines, machinery, and drugs, &c., in bulk. Rahway sends a splendid coach, which is, in fact, the finest on exhibition.

The photographic studio is daily becoming more popular. Messrs. GURNEY & SON have fitted up a very neat and comfortable gallery in the building, and are prepared to take the pictures of all who wish them at $5 per dozen, the proceeds to be given to the fund of the Fair. The Messrs. GURNEY have taken great trouble in this matter, have built a light which is equal to, if not superior to the one they have at their regular gallery, and can take pictures at the fair which are not to be excelled in the City. The handsome painting of Mayor GUNTHER, in the Art Gallery, is also presented by them, and as a work of art deserves particular notice. They have also taken pictures of several of the stands in the fair, among which are the fire department stand, the New-Jersey stand, several views from the department of arms and trophies and the art gallery. These pictures are all on exhibition at their gallery at the fair, and duplicates of them are for sale. To the ladies in particular the novelty of having a picture taken at the fair in very attractive, and they in consequence fill the gallery during the entire day. All the visitors from out of town who wish a remembrance of the fair, will also have their pictures taken, and this feature will, doubtless, be one of the best paying of the fair.

The Fire Department was, as usual, one of the most popular stands, and did an excellent business. They have taken in, in cash, over $4,000. This may, perhaps, be partially accounted for by the great attractions they offer. Not only have they a very handsome stand and very valuable and beautiful goods, but they have some of the prettiest and wittiest ladies at the fair—ladies who are not only very pretty and very witty, but who are also excellent saleswomen. It was yesterday frequently remarked that every man who visited this stand was certain to purchase something before leaving.

The various departments near the City also take a great interest in this matter, and the following letter, received yesterday, by Mr. WM. H. WICKHAM, Chairman of the Executive Committee, is a fair sample of their action:

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER,
BINGHAMPTON, Tuesday, April 4, 1864.

Wm. H. Wickham, Esq., Chairman Sanitary Com., N. Y. F. D.:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with a circular received from you some time since, we hereby submit a draft for twenty-one hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty-six cents, being the avails of a fair or festival held by the Binghampton Fire Department, in aid of the Metropolitan Fair now being held in your City for the benefit of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Please present the inclosed draft, with the best wishes of the B. F. D.

Respectfully yours, F. A. MORGAN,
Chairman Sanitary Com. F. D.

H. CLAY PRESTON, Treasurer.

The shawl shown on the Westchester table, which has attracted so much attention on account of its rare delicacy and artistic beauty, was sold yesterday for $1,000.

It will, however, be again offered for sale at the same table, the purchaser having presented it to the fair, with the proviso, that it shall be sold within a week at the same price. In view of the noble purpose to which the proceeds of the fair are to be devoted, we trust it will not long remain unsold.

The cattle show was another great point of attraction, and was very numerously attended. The great ox, which is said to far exceed in weight and beauty any other ox ever before known, was constantly surrounded by an admiring crowd. The pair of oxen presented by ROBT. J. LIVINGSTON, of New-Brunswick, The beautiful horse "Newbern," which was captured at Newbern, the Shetland ponies, the Alderny cow, and the numerous other animals were greatly admired. Mr. THOMAS DEVOE, of Jefferson Market, is constantly on hand, ready and willing to give the visitors all the information they may ask.

The voting for the army sword was more animated and exciting than on the previous day. Last night when the fair closed, 2,138 votes had been cast, and Gen. MCCLELLAN had a majority of 342. The contest for the naval sword was between Admiral FARRAGUT and Commodore ROWAN. The total number of votes cast was 223, of which FARRAGUT had received 107 and ROWAN 58.

The number of tickets taken at the door was twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty, and counting the number of persons who were present and owned season tickets, it is thought there were even more than on Thursday.

The police, as usual, found a great number of articles, many of which were returned to their owners. By their gentlemanly conduct and general disposition to oblige, they have made themselves very popular with the visitors at the fair, and are truly very valuable.

At 10½ o'clock the usual "tattoo" was beaten, and the fair closed.

THE FAIR AND THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. BELMONT'S private gallery of paintings, at his house, corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, will be closed to the public after to-day. During the past week it has been a source of unalloyed delight, and we may add of wholesome instruction, to the thousands who have availed themselves of the privilege extended to them by the owner. It was, indeed, a happy instance of generous hospitality on the part of Mr. BELMONT to thus invite the public—a rather troublesome guest when it comes to the question of one's home—to share with him the company of those whom he regards as the truly great in art. And it is gratifying to know that, amid the tumult of the opening week of the great fair, and the manifold temptations it has offered to distract the mind from the serious consideration of anything save stalls, pretty women, wigwams and Knickerbocker kitchens, there has still been a popular enthusiasm to see pictures. Both Mr. BELMONT and Mr. ASPINWALL have gratified this feeling by throwing open their fine galleries; and other well-known collectors have stripped their walls to add to the interest of the really remarkable exhibition of art now to be seen in the Fourteenth-street branch of the fair. From morning till night the latter gallery is crowded to its entire capacity, and we may safely regard it as one of the greatest attractions of the metropolis. The public has never been in a more receptive mood for art than at the present moment. Good pictures do not lack purchasers. They are bought up with avidity, and generally at prices which, whilst they indicate liberality and even extravagance on the part of the buyers, also display a just discrimination of the relative merits of the painters.

Mr. BELMONT'S gallery closes to-day. Those who have seen it will not need to be told that it contains the finest collection of European paintings to be found on this continent. It is peculiarly rich in the works of modern artists. All the leading schools are represented, and generally by specimens of the rarest excellence. We can hardly recall a private collection, even in Europe, where so many masterpieces are to be found within the easy range of the eye; where there is so little to tax the patience; so much to reward the most diligent attention. It has all the excellencies that wealth could command, and none of the tedious reiterations that are found in the collections of old families in the Old World. It is, in fact, a cabinet of gems, wrought by such hands as Paul Delaroche, Ary Schaffer, Andreas Achenbach, Rosa Bonheur, Gallait, Meissonier, Leys, Merle, Fleury, Frere, Willems, Decamps, &c., &c. Not to see the Belmont Gallery is to miss the most brilliant treat of the season, so remember that to-day is the last opportunity.

A GIFT OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The noble gift of one thousand dollars has been made to the Fair by the "Musical Mutual Protective Union." The following is the correspondence:

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

William Scharfenberg, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Music of the Metropolitan Fair:

DEAR SIR: Your solicitation for the services of the Musical Mutual Protective Union for the forthcoming Sanitary Fair has been duly received. In reply to which I beg leave to state, that at a special meeting of the Union, called for that purpose, it was resolved, that our Society, as a body, could not tender their professional services, for the reason that most of its members, in their different connections with orchestras and theatres, Philharmonic Society, bands, &c., already were called upon, but, in furtherance of the great object of the Sanitary Fair, the Union offers the inclosed check for $1,000 as their mite. I remain yours, very respectfully,

H. D. BEISSENBERG, President.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

Mr. Henry D. Beissenberg, President Musical Mutual Protective Union, New-York:

DEAR SIR: As Treasurer of the Committee on Music, Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, I have the honor and pleasure to acknowledge the receipt (through Mr. WM. SCHARFENBERG) of your check for one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) as a subscription from your society. In behalf of the committee, I beg to express to you and your society our warmest thanks for your very generous and noble gift. Very respectfully, yours,

C. N. CHICKERING,
Treasurer Musical Committee.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CONTRIBUTIONS.

The New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroad, New-York; New-Haven and New-Jersey Central, have contributed from $2,000 to $5,000 each to the fair. The Troy and Albany and New-Haven steamers give one-third of their gross receipts for an entire week. We have not heard what the Harlem road has done, but as they have the benefit not only of a line extending 130 miles in the country, but a street road running by the Seventeenth-street Department, we conclude that their contribution will be equally liberal. The Sixth-avenue Road is doing an enormous business, the Fourteenth-street Department of the fair being about a central point on their line; they overload both ways. This and the other unreported roads will doubtless bestow generously.

THE ITALIANS AND THE FAIR.

It is gratifying to learn that the Italian population of this City is taking as lively an interest in our great fair as we do ourselves. We understand that the Society of "Benevolenza and Fratellanza Italiana," held a special meeting some days since at the Cooper Institute, where, after an eloquent appeal, made by the President of the Society, Professor MAGNI, it was unanimously agreed that steps should be at once taken for the purpose of contributing to the philanthropic undertaking. Among the several projects suggested, one of the most successful was that of Professor ANTONIO BARILI, who proposed to give an opera, to be performed by himself and pupils, a project that was seconded by E P. FABBRI, Esq., who offered to pay for the hire of the theatre where the performance will take place, in order that the entire proceeds of the entertainment should go to the sanitary fair. Sufficient funds were besides subscribed on the spot for incidental expenses. Nor is less worthy of note the contribution sent by the poor children of the Italian school, under charge of the "Children's Aid Society," which consists of 200 copies of the "Garibaldi Hymn," handsomely printed at their expense, and to be sold for the benefit of the fair—a touching tribute of patriotism from the recipients of charity to a charitable and patriotic undertaking, and such as every American will fully appreciate.

Union-square Fair Building.

ENTERTAINMENTS IN THE CONCERT-ROOM—KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN—RECEIPTS, ETC.

At the Fair Buildings on Union-square, another delightful entertainment was given last evening, Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS having volunteered to repeat their Photographiana for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. The concert-room was, of course, crowded to excess, not even a place to stand on being left anywhere in sight of the stage. After much discussion of the question, the committee have resolved to admit the holders of tickets to these entertainments without extra charge. This conclusion is just and reasonable, and, without doubt, will do away with at least one cause of complaint against the management of the fair in regard to admission to the side shows.

The receipts from sales and tickets at this portion of the fair yesterday was $3,500; and this, it must be remembered, was in the children's department alone.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

This is, without exception, the jolliest, liveliest, pleasantest place in the fair; in fact, the only place that really looks and is comfortable. Old Knickerbocker gentlemen come here in the evening and smoke a pipe while chatting with their friends. Ladies come here to see the *crême de la crême* of New-York voluntarily waiting on table for the sake of charity, for which they willingly sacrifice their time, comfort and pride. The kitchen is a settled institution, a feature of the fair surpassing all others in novelty and interest. The colored population that sit in the chimney-corner of the kitchen have received an addition in the shape of a genuine Virginia "nigger," who, besides beating the wooden "citizen of African descent" in dancing breakdowns, possesses wonderful powers as a ventriloquist. The ancient darkey with the fiddle still wields his bow with unabated vigor, and his "ole woman" in the opposite corner plies her knitting-needles as if she really did belong to the age when people knit their own stockings.

The committee in charge of the Knickerbocker Kitchen desire to acknowledge the receipt of a most munificent contribution to their stock of edibles, donated by the Hospital Relief Association and the Third Ward Society of Rochester, N. Y. One item alone in this timely gift from the Rochester ladies was a consignment of fifty barrels of splendid apples. The receipts at the Kitchen yesterday were in the neighborhood of $1,500 and $1,000 for the day previous.

The International Department was another great centre of attraction yesterday, and the sales have footed up over $2,000. The only trouble is that the crowd is so great that buyers have no chance to examine the numerous beautiful imported articles offered for sale.

LAW REPORTS.

The Fourth National Bank Troubles—What are the Inquisitorial Powers of the Supreme Court over Corporations?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Robert S. Taylor, Richard D. Lathrop, Charles S. Anthony and Joseph Stewart vs. Benjamin Hutton, O. De Forest Grant, Freeman Clarke, David Dows, William H. Webb, William Whitewright and the Fourth National Bank.—Two of the plaintiffs in this action are Directors of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, the others are stockholders in the bank, the defendants are all Directors of the same institution. Plaintiffs applied for an injunction to restrain the defendants from removing Mr. George Opdyke from the Presidency of the Bank, and from doing any other acts in relation to the business of the Bank, except to receive deposits, to pay checks and to make exchanges, until after a meeting of all the stockholders should be held.

Plaintiffs alleged, in support of this application, that William Whitewright, one of the defendants, had been illegally elected a director of the bank, without the forms and notice required by the by-laws, and that, having thus obtained a majority in the board, they intended to remove Mr. Opdyke. It was also charged that they had interfered with the business of the bank by preventing the election of a Cashier.

As the principal question was as to the power of the court to interfere, his Honor intimated that it would be unnecessary for counsel to go into the facts and history of the difficulty.

Counsel for the plaintiffs contended that the election of Mr. Whitewright was illegal; that he was an intruder in the board, and that the court ought to stay him from acting until the stockholders could convene and settle the affairs of the bank in some way, or wind it up. It was also contended that no power was vested in the directors to remove the President, that power being only in the hands of corporators or stockholders. The defendants charged upon Mr. Opdyke mal-administration of the affairs of the bank, and allege that he has prevented the appointment of a cashier by insisting upon a man obnoxious to the Board of Directors; that they had a right to remove him by a two-third vote of the Board of Directors, and that the court had no right or power under the Revised Statutes, to exercise inquisitorial jurisdiction over the directors of a bank in such a case as this. The further argument of the case was set down for Monday next.

David Dudley Field, for plaintiff; Lewis B. Woodruff and Joseph Choate, for defendants.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before Surrogate Tucker.

The Wills of the following-named persons have been admitted to Probate during the week: C. Mullar, J. Ludwick, E. Oggleby, W. J. Burling, L. Grisnon, W. Emison, Jr., D. Wood, M. Higgins, C. H. Pottlebaum, J. Brooks, H. T. Weeks, J. B. Leonard, H. W. Von Haulle, H. Dickson, W. Donovan, C. A. Volkner, G. Prokwright, G. Whyte, J. A. Hall, J. Driscoll, J. Ward, W. M. Gouge, Robert McLellan. The will of William Donovan bequeaths $300 to the Roman Catholic Charitable Institutions in this City, and the will of Robert McClellan gives $2,000 to the Princeton Theological Seminary; the others contain nothing of public interest.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET—DAMAGE $10,000.—A fire originated last evening in the fourth story of building No. 308 Canal-street, occupied by G. W. S. DEMERELL, as an artificial flower establishment; damage $1,000. The third floor was occupied by GEORGE A. FRUCHEL, manufacturer of nets for the hair; damage $500. The second floor was occupied by HECHT BROS., dealers in laces and fancy goods; damage $5,000; insured for $47,000, as follows: $5,000 each in the People's, Manhattan, Columbia, Commonwealth, Lenox, Stuyvesant and Albany City, $4,000 in the Tradesmen's, $3,000 in the Park, $2,500 each in the Brevoort and Grocers' Insurance Companies. The first floor is occupied by HART BROS., dealers in straw goods; damage $1,000 by water; insured for $10,000 in the Brooklyn and Atlantic Insurance Companies. The building is owned by Messrs. WILSON & DEWEY; damage $500. The fire is said to have originated under the counter on the top floor. Fire-Marshal BAKER has the matter under investigation.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer Gold	169¾	200	Fort Wayne	149⅜
100	Erie Pr	b3 112	600	do	s3 149
400	Rud. R. R	160¼	600	do	150
100	do	b3 160½	200	do	149¼
100	do	b3 160⅝	100	do	s10 148⅝
100	Harlem R	164	550	do	149
1200	Reading R	164	800	do	b3 149
1000	do	163¾	300	Passaic Copper	3¾
3000	do	b3 164	300	do	b3 3⅞
200	Mich. So. R	115	3000	do	3¾
200	Mich. Cen. R	154	100	Ter. H. & Alt. Pr	100¾
200	do	b3 155	100	Wabash	74
200	do	154⅜	100	do	74⅜
400	do	155	200	Wabash Pr	93
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S	155⅛	100	Miss. & Mo. R	b3 65
300	Ill. Cen	153⅛	3000	Ohio & Miss. C	65¼
500	do	s3 148¾	5,000	do	65
100	do	148¾	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Prf	87
100	do	s10 148½	200	do	s30 87
200	Pittsburgh	b10 129½	300	do	87⅜
100	do	b3 129⅜	100	Mar. & C. 2d Pr	66
400	do	s10 129¾	100	do	65¾
200	do	129⅛	700	Cumberland	83¾
400	do	129⅜	200	Quick. M. Co	82¾
600	do	130	700	do	b3 83
100	Galena R	134	700	do	83
100	do	134⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co.	b3 40
800	do	134¾	100	Cen. Colorado	8¾
200	do	135	300	do	9
100	do	b3 135	500	do	b3 9¼
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b3 155	100	Rut. Marble	24
200	Central Am. Tr	67			

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 7.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 155 Wooster-street $7,670
House and lot No. 132 East Broadway 5,550

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1862.

Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.: "Use of your far-famed and most serviceable 'Troches' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation and morbid sensitiveness of mucous membrane of glottis and parts adjacent."

Advertisement.

"HUMAN FACES" AND "SIGNS OF CHARACTER."—For interesting articles on Body and Mind, Our Social Relations, Ethnology, Psychology, Physiology, Phrenology Physiognomy, with portraits, and Biographies of Rev. Dr. Dr. Bellows, Dr. Darcy, Lieut. Pettinger, and others see *The Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for April, 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. For 60 cents the January, February, March and April numbers sent by first port, by

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

D. BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWER" FOR *all* SEWING-MACHINES.—Price $150, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to, and for sale at the Fair, 14th-st., and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBBS' Sewing-Machine Office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Grand opening of Spring Carpets, at the original HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, displayed in the spacious salesrooms. Elegant new styles of English, Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings; also, Imperial Three-ply and double superfine Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Shades, Druggets, Oil-cloths, Church, office and Masonic Carpets at low prices. All goods guaranteed. One price. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Spring Hat.—KNOX is Contented—his customers are happy. Those who delight in things beautiful, have their tastes gratified, and the economical evince their approval. All resulting from the success that has attended the introduction of KNOX'S Spring Style of Hat, which in beauty and excellence, has never been equaled. Those who want a handsome and becoming Hat, must seek for it at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The idea that Mexico is to be ruled by one of the European race of kings is not cordially entertained by the "sovereigns" on this side of the ocean; but as regards family beverages, they are enthusiastically in favor of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold by all grocers at 25c. per pound. Ask for KENT'S; no other genuine. General Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX' LATEST STYLE.—Clean linen and a good suit of clothes are very well in their way, but let a man be dressed ever so well, and put a shabby or unbecoming hat on his head, and his personal appearance is spoiled. But let a man wear one of the Spring style of hats just introduced by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and though he may have a shabby suit, he will still look respectable.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For, shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—The various objects and interesting views graphically illustrated in *Demorest's Illustrated News* of this week. The New-York Fire Department, in colors; also, a full-size pattern of the new French waist, worth 25 cents, as a supplement, all for 10 cents. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Metropolitan Fair, splendidly illustrated, and the Fire Department, illustrated in colors, in *Demorest's New-York Illustrated News*, of this week, with a full-sized pattern of the new French waist, as a supplement. Only 10 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal—Lieut.-Col. Hall, Col. Galway, R. E., Capt. Alderson, R. A., Capt. Goodenough, R. N., Mr. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Crowell and child, Miss Bingham, Miss Stearns, Mr. Carter, Miss Carter, Mrs. Train, Dr. M. M. Maran, Capts. Walton, Morey, Haskell, Buffington and clerk, L. L. Lawrence, Davis, A. A. G., Minnenhall, Savage, Peck, Lieuts. D. J. Smith, French, Tyson, J. M. Head, Dyer, Raynor, Clyde Dowds, Eachers, Garnall, Wainwright, Livingston, Ferrand, G. J. Collins, Gardner, Skyles, Carruthers, Surg. Buckley, Asst. Surg. Porter, Asst. Surg. Morrison, Mr. Delano, U. S. N., L. Nicholson, U. S. C. S., Chaplains Gubby and Linn, Rev. Mr. Knowlton, Mr. Morris, D. A. Brown, Moore, John Foos, Lee, Wilkes, Akers, E. E. Powers, Stetson, Beard and son, Thos. Long, Drew, Waters, Adler, Pollock, Richmond, Clarke, Franz, Hawley, Knower, Anderson, J. S. Eels, C. A. Hays, W. H. Sands, G. W. Simpson, M. L. Newt, Peale, Osrood, Casper, Linkhof, Crawford, Hoyt, Greene, Thiell, Fairbanks, Capt. Gifford, Hennessey, Mr. Geoghegan, and 758 others.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—W. H. Swain, Mrs. W. H. Swain, Miss O. Swain, Miss E. Swain, L. Swain, W. Swain, Mrs. H. M. Swain, W. U. Bangnon, F. Ferrera, R. Donald, S. Offner.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 30 | Sun sets..... 6 53 | Moon sets..10 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 3 51 | Gov. Island..10 46 | Hell Gate..12 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Britannia, (Br.,) Fernice, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, John G. Dale; America, (Russ.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Fannie, Theobald, Fortress Monroe, ——; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Franklin, Thomas, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Gratitude, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

Barks Washington, (Hamb.,) ——, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; B. Colcord, Colcord, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Guerson, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Telegraphe, (Fr.,) Bernard, Havre, Baetjer & De Vertu; Laura, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Havana, Trujlio & Yiming; Prowess, (Br.,) Brown, Genoa, Baetjer & De Vertu.

Brigs Scio, (Br.,) Wooster, St. Pierre, Mar., Miller & Houghton; Anna Georgiana, (Br.,) Jamieson, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Rising & Co.; Diana, (Br.,) Craighead, Jersey, J. C. McArthur; Venus, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons.

Schooners H. Castoff, Alvro, Fall River, L. Kenny; Buena Vista, Reby, Washington, J. F. Campbell; Madagascar, Branscomb, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Brave, Briggs, Pocomoke, F. J. Campbell; Frolic, Kennedy, Thomaston, Me., J. V. Haviland; Oregon, Pratt, Gardner, J. V. Haviland; Empire, Massey, Boston, J. V. Haviland; H. R. Dunton, Jameson, Portland, J. V. Haviland; J. H. Collins, Oliver, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; Puntana, (Brazil,) ——, Para, Joseph Bento; Augusta, Gregory, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Massachusetts, Hunt, Salisbury, W. S. Brown & Co.; D. H. Baldwin, Knowlton, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; J. H. Burnett, Merrill, Washington, Bentley, Smith; Wm. Mazyck, Underhill, Turks Island, Robert E. Hutchinson; M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Nassau, (Br.,) McRae, Antigua, Tynes & Smith.

Sloops Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Suffolk, Forbes, New-Haven; Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Post, New-Orleans March 26, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. March 31, at 9 A. M., lat. 31 28, lon. 78 30, exchanged signals with steamship Star of the South. Woodhull, with troops from Portland, Me., for New Orleans, April 2, 3 and 4, encountered strong gales from the eastward, veering from E. N. E. to N. N. E., with heavy head sea. April 4, put into Delaware Breakwater for coal; wind still blowing from N. E., was detained until Thursday. During the gale 15 vessels went ashore on breakwater and beach, among which were the following: brig Orion, schooners West Wind, Sea Witch, Richard Vaux, Juniata and Maria Foss. The schr. Charm saved herself by cutting away both masts. One vessel (could not get name) sunk at her anchors behind the breakwater; also a large English ship, loaded with railroad iron, sunk in five fathoms water—a total wreck.

U. S. steam transport Webster, Deering, Newbern, N. C., and 30 hours from the Delaware Breakwater, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. April 7, Abscom bearing S. by W. ½ W., 6 miles, spoke bark Baltisaro, hence March 22 for Glasgow, anchored, with rudder gone.

U. S. steam transport Ashland, Teal, Hilton Head, S. C., 5 ds. in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had very heavy weather the entire passage. April 7, off Chincoteague, saw a large double topsail ship, with painted ports, showing a swallow-tail signal, have white and red. strg. N.

Russian steam corvette Almaz, Capt. Zelenoy, Baltimore 40 hours.

Steamer Tillie, Bourne, New-Haven, with troops, bound to Fortress Monroe and Alexandria, and proceeded.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer James S. Green, Fenton, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Hyman.

Steamer Vulcan, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Sheridan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Emerald, Keith, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. and 33 passengers to Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Tydale, (Norw.,) Aaroe, Newcastle 26 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Elizabethport, for an Eastern port.

Schr. Aklaw, Getchell, Elizabethport, for an Eastern port.

Schr. Corinthian, Tapley, Elizabethport, for an Eastern port.

Schr. John Langdon, Langdon, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Montrose, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maria Whitney, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Nimrod, Beasse, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryder, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

April 7—Steamers Stone, Rebecca Clyde, Verrost, S. Whitmore, Shetucket, New-Jersey, Yazoo, M. A. Boardman, Whirlwind, City of Cork.

Ships Gertrude, City of Brooklyn, L. L. Sturges, Lisbon, Columbia.

Barks Rosamond, Czarina, Harriet Ralli, Aid, Osprey, Brothers, Reckabite, Voyager, James Walsh, Stampede.

Brigs Julie Maire, Robert Bruce, Malimius, Anna, Echo, Emelia, Queen of the South, Ella Ferello.

Schooners Malo, Hardscrabble, S. D. Miles, Lizzie Raymond, Henry Hobart, White Cloud, Emma Oakes, E. J. Wannall, Transcript, Transit, Benj. Strong, F. Bell, Eagle, M. A. Hayer, Arlington, Charles Dennis, Lucy Robinson, Arabella, Cornelius, J. B. Johnson, F. Meriam, C. M. Wilson, John G. Whipple, C. E. Lyon, C. Pendleton, A. A. Jayne, W. E. Bond, Fair Wind, M. A. Whitmore, R. Hewett, Lynchburg, Lilly Frankaburg, Matilda, Maryland, Barnard, Ross, J. A. Seelman, M. C. Durfee, A. A. Pratt, E. C. Knight, Estelle, A. Bradford, H. Martin, Atlantic, E. Anderson, Dearborn, Caroline, Cornelius, Atlantic, (Br.)

Miscellaneous.

HONOLULU, Feb. 8.—The Hanoverian bark Harburg, from Newcastle for San Francisco, with coal, put in on the 5th, leaky.

The Congress, of New-Bedford, arrived the same day from Sydney, near which port she was set on fire by her crew; came in for repairs.

SEAVILLE, April 7.—The bark Angela Brewer lies well up on the beach, full of water. She is the vessel reported by Capt. Tinklepaugh, of the steamship Ocean Queen, as a ship.—(By letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

THE EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS, EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY DR. HARTLEY, NO. 497 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treament to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

RAVENSWOOD, Aug. 5, 1863.

DR. HARTLEY—Dear Sir: I entered your office for mere "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external bilieve and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
Formerly Missionary of A. B. C. F. Missions to Syria and the Holy Land.

No charge for *consultation and examination*.

FURNITURE.

MEEKS' CABINET WAREROOMS,

No. 699 BROADWAY AND Nos. 333 AND 335 4TH-ST.

☞ Positively the largest assortment of first-class furniture in the City, comprising new and elegant designs in parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture.

Every description of furniture manufactured to order. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world. All orders promptly executed.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.

ADOPTED AS THE STANDARD BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter and druggist Scales, of every description, and every Scale warran

locks of gray hair were flying in the wind. I am told that he is more than ever sanguine of the success of his rebellious compatriots—that he boasts that the Southern army was never so strong, so well supplied, or so determined as now; that it is an army of veterans, which will scatter the fresh levies of the North like chaff before the whirlwind. He has gone, my informant says, to spend the Easter holidays with Mr. BRANSFORD HOPE and a large circle of Southern sympathizers.

The opinions or statements of Mr. MASON, may not be of much importance, but they are in accordance with Southern letters received in London, and with the opinions of Englishmen who have lately come from Richmond. It is the general belief that the war may last as long as it has lasted, and that the South, which has only to resist, can do so better now than she could two or three years ago.

There is a rumor that the Conservatives have determined upon a grand effort to oust the Government the first chance they get after Easter. They have selected a new leader in the House—Sir Somebody NORTHCOTE—but Mr. DISRAELI is to lead in the debate, and then to be transferred, if successful, to the House of Peers, to take the portfolio of Foreign Secretary. Should this programme be carried out, and Parliament not be dissolved, it would be a matter of some importance. If the Palmerston-Russel Cabinet is displaced, it will be on its foreign policy. The incoming Tories will be obliged to take a much bolder course. They cannot turn round and do what they have condemned Earl RUSSELL for doing. The Tory policy will be a cordial alliance with France, and united action. There would be an end of what Mr. COBDEN, I believe, called a friendly neutrality. The Tory party is almost wholly Southern in its sympathies, and its chiefs could hardly avoid carrying them into action whenever an opportunity offered.

The *Spectator*, a well-informed liberal journal, gives up the battle. It admits a conservative reaction and prepares for defeat. Hope has passed over to the other side. "When Hope is gone, Faith is sure to follow her sister, and governments cannot found themselves on Charity alone." Then the end is near. I do not see how it is possible for the present Administration to remain as it is, or to regain what it has lost.

But while the Conservative or aristocratic and anti-Northern party in England grows in power, and may any day upset the Government, the Northern party, of which Mr. BRIGHT is the distinguished leader, increases in zeal and energy, if not in numbers. The *Saturday Review* says:—"It cannot be denied that the red-hot supporters of the North in this country are furious far beyond what could have been expected. They are as bloodthirsty as if the Southerners had done them a private injury, and they were Corsicans engaged in a vendetta. They talk quietly of hunting down, slaying, quartering, plundering and robbing these poor wretches, just as if they themselves had been laughed at by a pretty girl in New-Orleans. They so interest themselves in the American war, that they appear to be always thirsting to drink the blood of the last Southerner out of the skull of the last but one." Mr. BRIGHT always portrays the Federal cause, not only as inherently holy, but as substantially successful."

The coming Presidential election is looked upon here with great interest. It is believed that whatever its result, it must very much interfere with the prosecution of the war. The Southerners believe it will be worth an army of a hundred thousand men for them.

MONADNOCK.

THE GREAT FAIR.

Speech of Hon. S. B. Ruggles.

We have already published an abstract of the speech delivered by Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, on Wednesday night last. The following is a full report:

ADDRESS OF HON. S. B. RUGGLES.

A few years ago the Emperor NICHOLAS of Russia in an autograph letter on political matters to VICTORIA, Queen of England, after addressing her Majesty as a Sovereign, asked leave to appeal to her in her higher capacity and nobler attributes as a woman. Instructed by an example so gallant and lofty, let me now tender to the women—the high-minded and noble hearted women of New-York—my thanks for the honor they have shown me on this most interesting occasion. The Great Metropolitan Fair, the splendid offspring of their wonderful energy and devoted perseverance, has already been inaugurated, and formally ushered into the world; and it now only remains for me in their behalf, and by their invitation, briefly and imperfectly to announce the reason which led them to select the present locality on "Union-square" for one of the scenes of their noble and unrivaled pageant. It may not be fully known to all in the vast assembly that we now stand on ground preëminently classic and historical, and consecrated by some of the most eventful scenes in our Revolutionary and national history. Immediately at our feet, and nearly bisecting the present elliptical inclosure of Union-square, the antiquary may find the lines of the veritable highway, old as New-Amsterdam, and leading out from the Bowery of the brave and gallant Gov. STUYVESANT, to the rural and leafy retreats of the Dutch burghers in their Bloomingdale and Harlem. It was in those delicious abodes that the early inhabitants of the Dutch colony found those old passing "creature comforts" which their fast descendants have this day disentombed, dug up, and reproduced in that unsurpassable apartment known as "The Knickerbocker Kitchen." Within that sacred inclosure let all repair who would fain reascend the stream of time, and creep back for a couple of centuries into antiquity. There they will be fondly ministered to by angels in Dutch attire, superadding all the elegance and grace of modern refinement to the sterling worth and solid virtue of those most excellent and trusty ancestors whose blood they inherit, and whose names they so worthily and proudly bear. But let us leave this scene of temptation, and get back if we can into our ancient road. It was in the darkest hour of 1776, more than a century after the capture of New-Amsterdam from the Dutch, that an overpowering English force compelled the broken and nearly disheartened army of WASHINGTON to retire over this very road into Westchester, and thence by his most masterly, but melancholy retreat, through the Jerseys. But, thanks to the God of Battles and Architect of Nations, Trenton, and Saratoga, and Monmouth, and Yorktown were yet in reserve, enabling our patriot chief, after seven long years of fearful struggle, to return and reconduct the Army of the Revolution down this very road, into the despoiled and desolated city that had so long lain captive. Such are the revolutionary lights and shades of the Bloomingdale Road, upon which the statue of the Father of his Country now sits steadily and solemnly looking. The miseries of the War of the Revolution were by no means terminated with the peace. Need we record the dismal story of the jealous and distracted, bankrupt and ruined States, practically disunited for every high political purpose, and just ready to fall to pieces, under that most miserable apology for a Government denominated the "Old Confederation?" What American does not know and fully appreciate the magnificent civil achievement of 1787, the masterpiece of our now peerless HAMILTON and his immortal associates, which, gathering up these discordant and disorderly fragments, and uniting them firmly by a common Constitution, under one common sovereignty, brought into being the American Union, and sent out its prouder and nobler Republic to claim its height, and rank in the great family of civilized nations? Under the magic hand of creative political genius, the old vessel of State, that rickety flotilla of shallops feebly lashed side by side, was transformed and transmuted into a line-of-battle ship—symmetrical and majestic, bearing aloft the ensign of the Great Republic, and announcing to the world the transcendant sovereignty of the American Union, then, and now, and forever—undivided and indivisible. It is a curious historical coincidence that among the illustrious architects who founded our Government on the basis of the Constitution was GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, excelled by few, if any, of his colleagues, for breadth of vision and splendor of creative genius, especially in things material—and that to his lot it should afterward fall to plan the fundamental framework of the City we inhabit. It was that same GOUVERNEUR MORRIS who gave the finishing touch to the draft of the Constitution, who, as Commissioner of the State of New-York under the Act of 1807, stamped indelibly upon the map of this our Island of Manhattan the large public square known as "Union-place." With eagle eye piercing the future, Mr. MORRIS selected the very spot on which we are now standing, then far away from the dust and din of the City, to become the very centre and heart of the great Metropolis discerned by his prophetic vision—to bear the name and to be forever consecrated to the memory of that glorious and immortal Union which he had labored so successfully to call into being. The national sovereignty of the American Republic, as established in 1787, was bounded westward by the Mississippi River. But twenty years had not elapsed before the sagacious and far-seeing policy of Mr. JEFFERSON annexed to that sovereignty the vast intervening continental expanse between the Mississippi and the Pacific. This splendid act of statesmanship trebled at once the area of the Republic, and vastly augmented the highest elements of its political dignity and power. No longer a narrow belt of States looking out on the Atlantic, with a trackless wilderness in the rear, the nation rose at a single bound to the transcendant rank of a great continental power, commanding the two great oceans of the globe. Our City, the predestined commercial focus of the nation, became at once a great continental metropolis, awaiting only the inevitable progress of the vast interior to exhibit the vast plenitude of its power. As early as 1834, thirty years ago, it became evident, at least to some of our people, that Union-square, as the type and exponent of a great continental Union, was much too small to fulfill its legitimate office, and it became necessary to add to its then irregular area the two large triangular tracts of land on the east and on the west. By that conjunction the whole was fused into one common mass, and then resumed to the city and to the nation in its present spacious and rectangular condition. The venerable old Bloomingdale Road—the witness of the defeats and of the triumphs of WASHINGTON—by a little gentle and kindly persuasion, was deflected just a little from its ancient course, thereby permitting the erection of the stone fence on the outer line of the present elliptical and symmetrical area, inclosing nothing but open space, the very creation of God himself, subject to no change and inharmonious to the "tooth of time."

It is destined, like the square of Imperial Rome in the Eternal City, to remain for all coming time the type of our Continental Union, and the bright and imperishable jewel of the City. It is an interesting fact, and made the more so by our interesting history, that when this elliptical form of inclosure was proposed, cutting off large open spaces at the four corners, to be occupied by arid pavements, the plan was seriously objected to, and it was only after the earnest assurances of its advocates that in the great public exigences of the country requiring the assemblage of large masses of our citizens in public meetings, the time might come, and probably would come, when these large open spaces would be needed. Has not the history of the present rebellion most singularly and fully verified this predic ion? Can any man or woman in this immense assembly ever forget the eventful and memorable April of 1861—the parricidal and audacious attack on Sumter—the dark and devilish treason which avowedly, and with cold-blooded and accursed contrivance, "sprinkled blood in the face of the people," to goad the wretched votaries into fury and madness? Still less can we cease to remember the sublime and all but instantaneous assembling of the four monster meetings that were congregated at once in this same square, in these same spacious national openings, to find a theatre adequate to the utterance of the national voice; a fitting altar for the solemn and undying vow of those multitudinous masses to devote all of life, of fortune, and all they held dear to defend and preserve for themselves and their descendants forever the glorious and sacred Union which they had inherited from their fathers. Still less shall we ever forget the scenes of the following day, when our friends, brothers, sons were found already equipped in battle array, and hurrying in regiments from this very square to save the National Capital from the ineffable infamy of rebel assault and capture. My friends, Union-square has fairly won its place in history and intends to keep it. The little nucleus of defenders sent forth for the defence of Washington has steadily swollen until it contains the largest army of modern times. The scale on which it acts is necessarily enormous. Its inevitable vicissitudes, whether for good or ill, are measured not by individuals, nor yet by thousands, but by tens and hundreds of thousands. I have no present occasion for exhibiting the wonder-working operations of the Sanitary Commission. Its benevolence is on a scale for which human history furnishes no parallel. It has already received the grateful acknowledgments so justly its due, from the multitudes that the present fair has congregated. And yet I cannot refrain from adverting for a moment to the rare and singular forecast of that little handful of friends and neighbors, all of them living in the immediate vicinity of that same Union-square who planted the first germ of the splendid organization which now overspreads half of the continent, gathering up and infolding within its tender and loving embrace every sick and suffering soldier on that broad expanse. Need I tell the story of this wondrous charity to the noble-hearted women of New-York, themselves the very actors, associates and performers in the great Christian drama? Could any grace of language surpass or even approach the moral beauty of those mute but eloquent structures now around us? Offspring of their taste and feeling, with all the precious contents. Outpourings of the benevolence of a continent. Need we utter one word in praise of the creative energy, the untiring perseverance, the tender, thoughtful love which have called these structures into being, except to say that they all done welling up from that most precious of earthly things—the heart of woman? But the conflict we are now waging requires all our powers of head or heart. If it has been said that the downfall of the Roman Empire was the greatest tragedy in the history of our race, in its permanent consequences it does not approach the mighty drama our continent is now performing, involving as it does the welfare and happiness, peace and security, not only of the thirty or forty millions of the present generation, but of the hundreds of millions yet unborn, but who must take their place, lot weal or woe, among the coming centuries. In such a struggle for such a stake, can any sacrifice be too costly, any generosity too unbounded? Our lines of camps, intrenchments and battle-fields already stretch from the Atlantic far away into the remote interior nearly two thousand miles. At every point in this immense array, the men and women of the Sanitary Commission, obedient, methodical and faithful, will be found at their post instant and ready for their vast labors of Christian charity. Can any thanks of ours repay them? Have they not won already the undying gratitude of the whole country at home, and the unbounded admiration of every benevolent heart abroad? Nor have we any words wherewith to pay the women of New-York—but to give them our hearts, our inmost hearts and our most earnest prayers. The God of justice and mercy will not withhold their full reward, nor look unmoved upon labors like theirs.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

A Review of the Eleventh Corps—Snow in Lookout Valley—The Operations of Guerrillas, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, Saturday, March 26, 1864.

Since my last we have had our promised review by Gen. HOOKER. Among others, the States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey are now represented by regiments in the Eleventh Corps, and the Kentucky Gen. WARD'S veterans are a late accession to our strength. But, though seeming well pleased with everything, he must have felt the difference when he thought of the last review I saw him in at Falmouth. The Staff being very conspicuous parties at such a time, those of us naturally bashful did not fancy the idea of riding across the field every few minutes, and showing our *menage* in the presence of so many worthies. However, when I found my new horse could run as fast as the others, I only missed Capt. ——, who objects to *horse-racing*.

The weather then could not have been happier for such a display; but last Monday night came a snow-storm—an unusual visitant here at this season. The snow, which was a foot deep, soon melted away, only to be replaced by another installment last night—all which leaves the ground rather moist for heavy movements.

The sixty marauders who made havoc of the railroad train near Estelle Springs had with them an armed and uniformed negro, by whose revolver the only three blacks on the train were deliberately shot. It must have been a lawless, plundering gang; for even the prisoners they robbed, though officers in most instances, were released without any sort of parole.

Chattanooga has a spicy daily now, published by Postmaster HOOD, one whole side of which of a late issue was filled by the advertised letter list. In it I read that the health of the army is on the increase, and that several hospitals have been vacated of late.

Whatever may be the exact altitude of Lookout Mountain, it is certain four States can be pointed out from its summit, and those who ascend it, as I did on the sunniest morning of Spring, will not wonder at its having been the favorite Summer resort of so many of the dwellers in the South. Better than

"Breath of spices from the islands—
Tones of music from the sea,"

they found in its rugged fastnesses feasts for the eye in every glance and food for the health in every zephyr. I stood upon the spot where "mine host of the Mountain Pavilion used to receive the gay Southrons of the old loyal time. But war has changed all that, and their house is left unto them desolate. Still one can buy a laurel-wood pipe there, or bring away a cane that grew there, as men are wont to do from places of renown. The "battle above the clouds" has ranked it among the mountains that belong to the world, and made it the high place on our march from whose peak we see the glowing fruit of toil, and blood, and tears. The soldier of the Republic has had the vision, though his eyes be glazed before the consummation.

There have been of late signs of moving forward, but the present condition of the roads will prevent for some period. HAWKSTAFF.

From Gen. Thomas' Army.

THE SITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA AND BELOW.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, Thursday, March 31, }
Via CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, April 3. }

The movements of the enemy in this neighborhood during the last few days have been such as to attract the careful attention of the Generals commanding and their subordinates. Gen. TYNDALE'S scouts have been attacked near Caperton's Ferry, and were driven by the rebels to within three miles of our camps at Bridgeport. Another party of our scouts report that 150 rebels entered some cave within four miles of Cassandra. Small squads of rebels are prowling about in Lookout and Sand Mountains, and several gaps are held by them. Citizens report that a whole regiment of rebels are on Lookout Mountain. Yesterday, and at all hours last night, mounted patrols were sent out in various directions, and this morning a considerable force of infantry, accompanied by a troop of mounted men, started up the valley to make a thorough reconnoissance, with a view to ascertain the force and movements and intentions of the enemy. A scouting party has just returned from a reconnoissance as far as Trenton. They report the presence of rebels in small squads.

The Eleventh Corps is in good condition to suppress any demonstration or attacks of the enemy. We shall soon have more heavy artillery, which can be made very effective from the heights in our possession. Our supplies can be drawn from Chattanooga in the event of an attack on the Nashville Railroad.

We have had heavy gales and rain since the snow-storm. It is now bright and pleasant, though there was a slight sprinkling of snow early this morning. The hospital and many other tents have been blown down. The huts of the men are complete, and very comfortable, having fire-places, and being in many cases roofed with large split shingles or "shakes."

Drills—company, regimental and brigade—are now the order of the day. Inspections of the most searching character still continue, and the observance of "Regulations" is insisted upon by commanding officers.

Affairs in East Tennessee.

SUFFERING OF THE PEOPLE—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 31, 1864.

By a gentleman from Knoxville direct, I have news of an interesting nature up to the 26th.

The rebels are still in strong force in East Tennessee, and at least twelve thousand men, under BUCKNER, are mounted. On the 25th, a large number of rebel cavalry came within sight of Morristown, driving in our pickets and a number of citizens.

The bulk of the rebel force is at Greenville, with a brigade of cavalry at Newport. There are two thousand infantry between Bull's Gap and Blue Springs.

This gentleman says that the rebels are committing the most unheard-of depredations, robbing everybody of horses and the necessaries of life. They are also enforcing the conscript law upon all classes *physically* capable of enduring life in the field. He says: "Things are in a most deplorable state, indeed. Men, women and children are ragged and dirty, and half starved. The people of East Tennessee cannot possibly live through the Summer, as there is nothing to eat. Money is more plenty than it was, but there is little use for it, as there is nothing to buy. I cannot select language to describe the distress and ruin which daily presents itself."

A gentleman has a letter from his wife, who is at Greenville. She informs him that "a few families are getting along tolerably well," and adds, "LONGSTREET has his headquarters here, but is at present away. It is said that he will return in a few days. Some of his staff officers are at MILLIGAN'S, and some are boarding with me. All those families who are boarding officers and officers' wives are getting along well, at least so far as the necessaries of life are concerned. The luxuries of the land none of us know anything about. Mrs. MARY DICKSON is dead, Old SAMUEL DOOR is dead, and so is old BILLY ROSS' wife and several others."

A gentleman also writes: "JOSEPH POWELL, Esq., went home some weeks since. He has been arrested and sent to Richmond. Also has one ALEXANDER JONES been sent to the same place. Old ABE THOMPSON is cutting up a high hand—manufacturing bad whisky, and having all those whom he knows to be Union men caught and robbed, at least, and the Lord only knows what becomes of some of them; whether they are murdered outright or sent to some dungeon to terminate their existence by slow deaths, is not known. Sure it is that many disappear and do not return. He sent out a flag of truce a few days ago. GEORGE JONES' wife and a few others were sent through the lines."

Our informant concludes thus: "There is no telling when our army will occupy Greenville. A great many farmers in the neighborhood of Knoxville, Morristown, Strawberry Plains, and all along the line of the railroad, from Lenoirs to Cleveland, are putting in seed, and some of them will, no doubt, make large crops. The great bridge at Loudon, which was to have been finished last week, was completely wrecked by the last rise in the river. The health of the army is excellent."

Movement of Gen. Steele's Army.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

HELENA, ARK., Wednesday, March 30, 1864.

I learn that Gen. STEELE'S "Army of Arkansas," which has had its headquarters at Little Rock for so long a period, has broken up camp and left overland in a southerly direction—supposed destination Shreveport, on Red River—and there join Gen. BANKS' forces, which are destined for TEXAS, to put the finishing stroke to the rebellion there, and thus close up the war west of the Mississippi. My information adds that the troops of the Army of the Frontier, which have been operating in the Indian country, with headquarters at Fort Smith, have also moved southwardly, and will unite with Gen. STEELE'S army before reaching Red River. These two commands united will form an army of about 20,000 men, which will swell BANKS' forces to something like 40,000 or 50,000—an army which MAGRUDER, DICK TAYLOR, PRICE and KIRBY SMITH, who are in the neighborhood of Shreveport and in Texas, can no more resist than a grove of rotten saplings can the sweep of a hurricane.

Arkansas, being now reorganized as a State, will have to take care of herself, and she has good Union men enough within her boundaries to do it effectually, if only the rebels are prevented from crossing into the State from east of the Mississippi.

The last heard from Admiral PORTER'S fleet of gunboats in Red River, it had passed above Alexandria, but an unexpected lowness of water retarded its progress. It is hoped that the gunboats and loaded transports will be able to reach Shreveport as soon as the land force, inasmuch as that will be made Gen. BANKS' base of supplies, with which the transports are filled. From what you have already learned regarding the withdrawal of our troops from along the Texas coast, you doubtless perceive that Gen. BANKS has abandoned the coast as the base of operations, a change of base to Red River having been determined on.

There is considerable uneasiness along the Mississippi—especially above Memphis—on account of the presence of FORREST'S and CHALMERS' rebel cavalry, numbering some six thousand in all, in Western Tennessee and Kentucky. Boats are occasionally fired on, and raids upon the river posts are feared. It is believed at Memphis that the rebels are concentrating a large cavalry force for the purpose of an attempted repetition of JOHN MORGAN'S invasion scheme—that Kentucky will be overrun, and the Ohio River crossed. It would be well for our folks to be on the alert, and nip this game in its budding.

Helena is quiet. Negro troops swarm hereabouts, and are being perfected as soldiers.

We have no news here except what I have given you above, which comes from a good source.

MARS.

The Boiler Explosion in Philadelphia.

NAMES OF THE WORKMEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 6.

The explosion of a boiler at the foundry of Messrs. MERRICK & SONS, yesterday, was attended with more serious results than any similar occurrence in this city. It took place at about 8½ o'clock in the morning, when all the various departments were in operation, and when many of the laboring men and mechanics were in the neighborhood of the boiler-house, either at work or passing from shop to shop. The boiler, which for safety had been placed in the centre of the block, in a low building outside of and away from the main buildings, was a new one, having been in use but a few days. It stood close to one of the same size, which had been in use for a long time, until recently, and was an ordinary tubular one, of about twenty-four tons weight. The character of the explosion may be judged by the fact than the mass of the boiler was lifted from its bed, carried over the top of the other boiler, a distance of from thirty-five to forty feet, falling through the roof of chipping shop, a frame building, which, with several of the neighboring shops, was nearly demolished. The boiler-house, a small brick structure, was totally demolished—not one brick being left standing upon another. The bricks were thrown in all directions, some of them being carried over into Fifth-street, two hundred feet off, and not a few into Federal-street, at a greater distance. Several of the workmen were buried in the ruins of the demolished shops, and others were injured by being struck with flying bricks and falling timber. The news of the explosion soon spread among the families and friends of the workmen, and in a few minutes hundreds gathered around the entrances to the foundry, in a state of great excitement. The wounded were carried into neighboring houses and drug-stores, and were finally removed in ambulances to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The killed were as follows:

Killed—Daniel McLaughlin, engineer, married. Resided at 1,318 Juniata-street.

Patrick Brannan, fireman, also married. Resided in Carpenter-street, above Fifth.

John Webb, carpenter, married. Mr. Webb was killed by going from the carpenter shop to another part of the establishment. He resided at No. 34 Parkham-street.

John Dougherty, a laborer, engaged in wheeling coal, was dug out of the ruins. He was married, and resided at Tenth and Ellsworth streets.

John McGowen, a laborer, single, was also dug out of the ruins. He resided at No. 720 Federal-street.

Jabel Wisner, twenty-five years old, employed in the blacksmith shop, was killed by a heavy piece of iron falling on his head. Resided in Carpenter-street near Seventh. He was in the act of running from his forge, near the door of the blacksmith's shop, to another shop, when he was caught by a heavy piece of iron girder, and had his head crushed, causing instant death.

Edward Banan, who had both arms broken and was otherwise injured, died at the hospital soon after his admission. He was a married man, and resided at Eighth and Cross streets.

The injured were: Alexander McLaughlin, 40 years old, residing in Milton-street, below Eleventh, had several ribs broken, and one of his arms crushed. He is in a dangerous condition.

George Ward, a laborer, who had lost a leg by an accident at the foundry, two years ago, was among the wounded.

Michael Hickey, aged 46 years, was badly scalded and had his hand cut.

Jacob Fabeux, colored, a messenger, had an arm broken and his skull fractured.

Patrick O'Neill, a helper, had several of his ribs broken, and he was much bruised. He is unmarried.

John McLaughlin, who was in the boiler shop, was bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Matthew Miskelly, a boiler-maker, had an arm broken, and his head injured. He is married.

Andrew Bradley was so badly injured in the spine, that it is believed he cannot recover. He resides in Redwood-street above Fourth.

Peter McGuigan, 30 years old, a laborer, was struck by flying bricks, and had his head injured.

Alexander Ferris, a foundryman, had his back injured. Injuries severe.

Joel Lappin, single, was struck on the head, and had his skull depressed.

G. G. Berry was in the second story of one of the shops, and fell from a window, injuring his back and leg.

Barney Roden, a boiler-maker, injured in the side and arm.

The concussion caused by the explosion broke window glass in many of the neighboring houses, and the flying bricks and pieces of iron did some damage. The cover of the manhole in the boiler was blown through the front wall of No. 1,136 South-Fifth-street, making a hole large enough for a man to crawl through. Fortunately, none of the family at the time were in the front of the house damaged.

A piece of iron passed through a chamber window of the residence of Policeman ADAMS, on Fifth-street, below Washington-avenue, and went within a few feet of Mrs. ADAMS as she was lifting a child out of bed. Another piece of iron passed through a pane of glass at an adjoining house, and did not stop until it had gone entirely through the building. The Washington School building escaped without damage. Immediately after the explosion the children were dismissed for the day. Some damage was done to the railing of the Jefferson-square, on Fourth-street. The explosion has not been satisfactorily accounted for. Various reasons are given, but they are, of course, only based upon conjecture. An examination of the boiler, which will be made before the Coroner's investigation takes place, may throw some light upon the affair. The disaster will not cause a total suspension of work at the foundry, but only of that portion of it which depended upon the working of the steam engine. Though the frame shops immediately around the boiler were demolished or much damaged, the main buildings escaped, except the pattern shop, boiler shop and one or two others, which were slightly damaged.

The following gentlemen were summoned by Coroner TAYLOR to act as jurymen: Profs. Frazer and Morton, Jonathan Chapman, John Agnew, Coleman Sellers and Gavin H. Woodward. They viewed the bodies of the killed yesterday, and examined the boiler. To-day they will meet at 3½ o'clock, to hear the testimony. It is understood that work will be resumed to-day in most of the shops. The number of men employed in the foundry is about eight hundred.

State Prison Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On referring to the report of the Inspectors of State Prisons, presented to the present Legislature, I perceive that the Act of 1862, providing for the commutation of punishments, &c., of parties confined in them, so far as relates to the distribution, &c., of the money received from visitors, has not been carried out, except by the late agent of the Auburn Prison. The act provides that the money so received shall be kept separate from the ordinary receipts of the prison, and distributed to the convicts on their discharge, in addition to the amounts prescribed by previous enactments. In the Auburn Prison the accounts have been so kept, and the amounts received from May 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863, were $2,318 25, and there has been distributed $875. This has given them $5 during the Spring and Summer months, and $10 for the Fall and Winter. In the Sing Sing and Clinton Prisons the amount received has been included in the other receipts, and made to increase (in a small degree, however) the miscellaneous earnings of the respective prisons. On referring to the reports of the last ten years, we are at a loss to understand why there should have been such a falling off in the receipts for visitors. At the Sing Sing Prison, in 1855, the receipts were $200 15; 1856, $517 84; 1857, $446 25; 1858, $518 50; 1859, $501 50; 1860, $482; 1861, $480; 1862, $131 50; 1863, $145; 1864, $204 50. We have been told that, in 1862, as many of the workshops were closed a great portion of the year, it was seldom that any charge was made, but this plea should not hold good for the two last years, and we consider it was the duty of the Inspectors to have seen that the provisions and intentions of the act appropriating those receipts, should have been strictly carried out, but they seem to have paid no more respect to that act than they have to many others for the management of State Prisons, and have been more interested in compromising with the contractors to the detriment of the State. That the bill for still further extending the opportunities for commutation, &c., should have been defeated, we are not surprised at, when it was supposed by the contractors to interfere with their interests; but it tends to show that the evidence given before one of the committee, that the contractors govern the prisons, was not far from correct. That the act of 1862 is working well where it is properly carried out, we have the evidence of Mr. RIKEPATRICK, the late efficient agent of the Auburn Prison, and we trust that the Legislature will not adjourn until it has appointed a committee that shall make a thorough examination into the management of our State Prisons, and also into the action of the Inspectors, on the joint resolution of last session in relation to the indebtedness of the contractors.

The Connecticut Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am determined to give publicity, so far as I can, to an injustice and wrong done to others with whom I have since conversed, in the recent election in Connecticut. Upon going to the polls in Middletown, my legal residence, and offering my vote, the Democratic elector, in an ungentlemanly manner, knocked my votes from the boxes, stating that he had learned from a *domestic* that I had no legal residence in the city. This, with witnesses, I gave the lie to. Still I was deprived of my rights as a freeman. The vote is a mere cypher, but the principle is everything. Therefore I trust that you will give this is a place in your most truly patriotic journal, that the thinking portion of our community may see to what mean devices the so-styled Democratic party will resort to accomplish its wicked and treasonable ends. Respectfully, S. B. DUFFIELD.

The Indiana Legion.

ORDER OF GOV. MORTON.

STATE OF INDIANA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
INDIANAPOLIS, April 2, 1864. }

To the Officers and Men of the Indiana Legion:

The western part of our neighboring State, Kentucky, has been successfully invaded by a strong force of rebel cavalry, under Gen. FORREST. Paducah, on the Ohio River, has been captured and nearly destroyed by them.

Many rumors prevail of a threatened invasion of the eastern and central sections of that State by a large rebel force.

Thus forewarned let us be forearmed and fully prepared to resist another raid upon our soil like that of MORGAN'S last Summer. A well-organized force of the State militia, ready to take the field at an hour's notice, will secure us against surprise, plunder and depredations such as we suffered then.

In view of the importance of early preparation, the following orders and instructions are issued:

1. Let every officer exert himself at once to fill up companies of the legion to an effective strength.

2. The 15th and 16th inst., will be set apart for a general muster and inspection of companies, battalions, regiments, and particularly the inspection of arms and equipments throughout the State.

3. The officers will assemble their respective commands on one or the other of these days without failure, and will be held personally responsible for a compliance with these orders.

4. Immediately after said inspection and muster, the commanders of companies will report, through their superior officers, to these headquarters the following facts: Effective strength of companies, number of effective guns and equipments, number of non-effective guns, amount and sort of ammunition and its condition, and any other important facts connected with the companies.

Above all things, the officers should keep well informed of the movements of the enemy, and hold their companies in readiness to obey promptly and without confusion any order that may be issued to them. By order of O. P. MORTON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief Indiana Legion.

LAZ. NOBLE, Adjutant-General Indiana.

A Remarkable Story.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL DUPED—MARRIAGE ON A SHORT ACQUAINTANCE.

A letter from Palmyra (N. Y.) to the Rochester *Express* tells this curious story:

"A remarkable (Leap Year) courtship and marriage came off in our quiet village last week, resulting disastrously to all the parties concerned. The whole case is not so fully developed as to enable one to give a full relation. It seems that a Miss C. M., a highly respected young lady of 20 years, had been holding a correspondence with a young officer in a military camp in New-Jersey—who had sent her an introductory letter vouching for his respectability. Said letter was written by an acquaintance of her's, who also was an officer. Several letters passed, he sending his photograph, and a request for her photograph; all this was very pleasant and honorable. On Monday of last week a young and rather prepossessing young man of about twenty-five years, dressed in military clothing, arrived here, and called on the lady and announced himself as her dear correspondent; he was cordially received as such by Miss C. M., notwithstanding the parties failed to discover any similarity of likeness between him and the photograph, but this he explained to her satisfaction by saying it was taken before he went into the service, three years ago. Monday and Tuesday things went on lovingly, and he visited the morning prayer-meetings, sang and spoke, and all were greatly edified thereby. The account he gave of himself was that he had resigned about four months previous, was now a Deputy Provost-Marshal, was at Vicksburgh when taken prisoner, an inmate of Libby eight months, and was in the Gettysburgh fight. On Tuesday night, much against the will of parents and friends, they were married. The next day he began to look after some workmen to paint and paper his new father-in-law's house. His bargain with the painters was fair, showing plenty of greenbacks, and offering to pay down on fulfillment of the contract. He looked on a number of fine residences, but failed to strike a bargain. In conversation with the clergyman who married them, he stated that he had lost on Main-street $500, but being a stranger, and having already gained some notoriety he would not advertise it, "he did not care for the money." He claimed to be the owner of a farm of 200 acres near Elmira. Friday afternoon Mr. officer, who had already assumed two or three names, procured a carriage and horses of Mr. SWEENEY, of the Eagle, and rode out, but did not, it seems, return as per agreement. In the morning a letter arrived for the bride, which was opened by the parents, and found to be from her true correspondent, the owner of the photograph. This document resulted in sending Officers CLARK and HOYT in pursuit of the team and the deluded bride. At Canandaigua he was arrested, ironed and placed in durance vile. The eyes of the late Miss C. M., being opened, she upbraided him for his deceit, and declared she would return home, which she did. The young scamp had to be knocked down before he would yield. To Officer CLARK he confessed he was a deserter from the army, and wished him to call the Provost-Marshal, preferring to fall into his hands. Officer CLARK deeming it proper to notify the Provost, did so. During the few minutes' absence, the prisoner had wrenched off his irons, and burnt such papers in his possession as he thought proper. He is certainly a most accomplished villain. The affair has caused much excitement. It is due the parents of the misguided young lady, to say that they were opposed to the hasty marriage, and insisted on a week's time, but the couple were determined, and threatened going somewhere else to have the ceremony consummated, and fearing that would make the affair more ridiculous, they reluctantly and fearfully consented."

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

—The Boston *Traveller* says: "We understand the Treasury Department sells no gold certificates at any other place than New-York. As the effect of the gold certificates has been to reduce the duties on imports, New-York importers are specially favored. The consignees of goods by the steamer at Portland have been obliged to go to New-York and buy their certificates. This is an evil which calls for an immediate remedy. So much favoritism to New-York is decidedly unjust to the importing interest in all other parts of the country."

—Since the assignment of Col. S. M. BOWMAN as Superintendent of Recruiting for the United States Colored Troops in Maryland, the work commenced by his predecessor, Gen. BIRNEY, has been energetically pushed, and within the space of forty days, two full regiments of 1,000 men each, the Thirtieth and Thirty-ninth, have been recruited, and are now ready for the service.

—A squad of ten recruits attempted to run the guard at the New-Haven conscript camp Sunday morning, April 3, but were prevented by the vigilance of a colored corporal, and one of them had his thigh so badly broken by a musket ball that amputation will be necessary.

—The St. John (N. B.) *Globe* mourns over the departure of so many enterprising young men from that Province to the States, and asks if something can't be done to keep them at home.

—A large number of men were recently engaged at Mystic by an agent of the Russian Government to work in Russian manufacturing establishments.

—There were several cases of spotted fever in Eastern Pennsylvania a week or two ago, but the disease did not spread so that it became an epidemic.

—Twenty-seven Spanish milled dollars were recently dug up in enlarging the cellar of a house in New-London. None are of a later date than 1784.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent, writing from this City to a Springfield paper, probably under date of April 1 says:

"The following story I have directly from a gentleman to whom Commodore VANDERBILT himself last night told it. The Finance Committee of the Fair called upon the Commodore and solicited at his hands a donation. He answered that he would give to the Fair as much as 'any other man' in New-York. Thereupon the committee visited Mr. A. T. STEWART, and reported to him the offer of the Commodore. STEWART at once drew his check for $100,000 and handed it to the committee, and they, armed with the check, again waited upon the Commodore and showed him the contribution of STEWART. VANDERBILT had been cornering other people for quite a while in Harlem stock, but this time he found himcornered. However, he was as good as his word. He covered STEWART'S check with a check of his own for a like amount."

—The Providence (R. I.) *Press* states that among the recruits for the Fourteenth Rhode Island Regiment, on Dutch Island, are fourteen brothers, all the sons of the same father and mother. A still more remarkable circumstance concerning these "boys" is, that there are among them two pairs of twins. The average height of the fourteen is six feet two inches, making an aggregate of *eighty-five feet*. Their names are POSTLEY, and they are all members of Company I. They came from the town of Deposit, Broome County, in this State, where their mother is still living, their father being dead, and where, also, they have two sisters, also twins, one of whom weighs two hundred and eighty-two pounds, and the other about two hundred and twenty.

—Mr. MCCLURG, the Member of Congress from Missouri who attacked Gen. FRANK BLAIR so mercilessly the other day, has given written permits to four of his slaves to go into the army, securing to each of them whatever compensation he himself may be entitled as a loyal owner, and stipulating that in case of the death of the men, their wives and children shall receive the money. He has also written a letter to his "yellow-man" CASWELL, in which this passage occurs: "Make your own choice. If you go into the army, let me hear frequently from you. Make peace with your God and you need not fear death. Be temperate; save your earnings. If you ever fight, fight with desperation and never surrender. Enroll your name as CASWELL MCCLURG, and try to give honor to it. In the army give your idle hours in learning to read and write."

—The following dispatch, telegraphed by Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, to the Provost-Marshal of Boyle County, Ill., is published by the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

MARCH 12, 1864.

By Telegraph from Frankfort.

To W. M. Goodloe, Provost-Marshal, Boyle County:

If the President does not, upon my demand, stop the negro enrollment, I will. I am waiting his answer. (Signed) THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

—It is said that when Gen. GRANT was going down from Washington to the front one day last week, the train, having attached to it the special car, stopped at Brandy Station. Some soldi

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of James M. Cooper as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Robert M. Strebeigh be appointed as Commissioner of Deeds, in place of James M. Cooper, Resigned.

By Board of Councilmen resignation accepted, and resolution adopted.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Robert Grace, to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and sixty Sixth-avenue, the said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the City Inspector be requested to cause Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to be cleaned forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Subsequently reconsidered and referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Joseph Hann to attach a small sign to the lamp-post on the southeast corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Mr. McNally be allowed the privilege of erecting a sign post in front of the premises on the northeast corner of Thirty-first street and Eighth-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Harlem Gas-light Company be directed to place the gas mains in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause gas-lamps to be placed and lit in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be given to Veysver Se Vellinberge to construct an earthen pipe sewer from the premises number two hundred and five Avenue B, to connect with the sewer in East Thirteenth-street, at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution, first, that the slip between piers numbers fifty-six and fifty-seven, East River, be dredged out to the depth of twelve feet at mean low water, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and secondly, that the slip between piers numbers fifty-seven and fifty-eight, East River, be dredged out to the depth of twelve feet at mean low water, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the sunken lots on the south side of Thirty-third-street, commencing one hundred and seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, also on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalk around the northeast corner of Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue be flagged a space four feet wide, fifty feet on Tenth-avenue and one hundred feet on Forty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that section sixteen of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for a continuation of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, relating to the names of the Volunteers," be amended by striking out in the seventh line of said section the words "sixty dollars per month," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one hundred dollars per month." Also that the visitors receive two dollars and fifty cents per day; also that the compensation of the janitor be sixty dollars per month; also that the janitors receive sixty dollars per month, the same to take effect from the passage of said ordinance.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that the resolution recently passed by the Common Council, granting permission to William Johnson to erect a barber's pole on the southeast corner of Eleventh-avenue, be amended so as to read "southwest" corner.

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of George Sullivan as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution appointing Lawrence Clancy a Commissioner of Deeds in place of George Sullivan, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue be fenced under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with the resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-six, to be within the following boundaries, namely: The Bowery, Bond, Broadway and Great Jones streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Thirty-eighth-street, between Second and Third-avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property owners, and one-half at the expense of the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Second-street, between First-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Allen and Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on National Affairs of both Boards in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following named persons for the amounts set opposite their names:

G. Kimball, for furnishing banquet, as per agreement, for eleven hundred and twenty-three men, at four dollars each.....$4,492

A. & R. L. Conkling, for crackers furnished on the occasion of the reception of the First New-York Cavalry.....64

A. & R. L. Conkling, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the First New-York Cavalry.....104

Schneller's Brass Band, on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments.....128

Edward Van Ranst, for coaches furnished on the reception of the Ninth, Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments.....130

John King, for printing fifteen hundred cards for the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments.....15

—and charge the amount to the appropriations transferred for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the sidewalks on the corner of Broadway and Greenwich-street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-place, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Patrick Coogan and Richard Sudeard to regulate, grade and set curb and gutter stones and flag the sidewalks in front of their premises in One Hundred and Ninth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, the work to be done at their own proper cost and expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On motion of Alderman Jones a call of the house was here ordered, when the following members answered to their names:

Aldermen Jones, The President, Aldermen Shannon, Shipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy and Long—8.

A quorum not answering to their names, the President declared that the board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, April 7, 1864—2 o'clock P. M.

The board met pursuant to adjournment in their chamber at the City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Haviland, Opdyke.

A quorum not answering to their names on call of the roll the Clerk declared the board adjourned until Monday, 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE AMERICAN

JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 20 lbs. in a case. Usual discount.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manilla paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

R. E. CLARK & CO.,

Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR,

From Western New-York, clean and handsome. Trade and families supplied by E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 2 Bowling-green.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarked that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper, old school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Dept. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.

J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.

President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

JERSEY CITY BONDS.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

MEYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES

of all Descriptions,

purchased and for Sale.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES

converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,

No. 34 Wall-st.,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD CO.

The subscriber is now ready to issue, in exchange for the Trustees' receipts, stock certificates for the new shares, and certificates of the Trustees under the new mortgage of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Co. for the new bonds, to which the parties to the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Co. are severally entitled.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee, No. 10 Wall-st.

New-York, April 2, 1864.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Lake Superior and Canadian Mining Stocks.

Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

M. MORGAN'S SONS,

NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.

Checks on the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company for sale, in sums to suit. Collections upon New-Orleans made, and New-Orleans Securities bought.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7.

Interest commences April 1, 1864.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

(L. S.)

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

THE NEW ISSUE OF

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,

Purchased by

WM. D. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 16th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT U. BOYD, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

THOMPSON BROS.,

CORNER WALL-ST. AND BROADWAY.

10-40 BONDS.

Now ready for sale and immediate delivery. The usual commission of one-eighth per cent. allowed to dealers and on large orders.

The bonds have clean coupons from March 1. Back interest charged at 50 per cent. premium, or paid in gold.

THOMPSON BROS., BANKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 38 WALL-ST,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado. GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York. HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. COHU, New-York. R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York. M. C. TYLER, New-York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

SAN ANTONIO

SILVER MINING COMPANY,

OF ARIZONA.

60,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $50 EACH.
40,000 ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT. ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY CADY, Esq., of Schenectady.

PRESIDENT.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.

TREASURER.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.

BANKERS.
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

ATTORNEYS.
MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.

APRIL 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metallurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angelos, Libertad, or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lode and determine the quality and value of the ores.

Where the shaft is sunk the vein is from four to six feet wide between lime-rock and porphyry, running east and west, and exhibits galena or sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, zinc-blend and copper-pyrites; the richest is the sulphuret of lead, assaying one hundred and fifty-five dollars per ton; the vein has been prospected about half a mile. Mr. Kustel, in a letter addressed to the San Antonio Company, says: "From the surface, as it appears, where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."

I believe there is an abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the mine can be put in a condition to produce 40 tons per day; if this ore averages only $80 per ton, the gross product of the mine would exceed $3,000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed twenty dollars.

On the premises, about 200 yards from San Antonio lode, in a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, six feet wide; the ores which we obtained from this lode, considered a fair average, assayed 80 ⅌ cent. of copper and $76 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about $10 ⅌ month.

The reduction works of the mine are three miles distant from the mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.

I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine. If worked with skill and energy, it will produce most satisfactory results.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office No. 227 South 4th-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., to be reopened on the 16th of April, on which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.

The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees of the Mariposa Company, held at the office of the Company on the 2d day of April inst.,

It was resolved that, for the purpose of liquidating the floating debt and further developing the resources of the Company, there shall be an issue of Bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, payable on or before the 2d day of April, 1874, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and that sealed bids for the said bonds be received at the office of the Company at any time before noon of the 11th inst., at which time the Board will proceed to open the bids, reserving the right to accept or reject any or all of them.

New-York, April 2, 1864.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN WATT, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions for the new

U. S. 10-40 BONDS,

Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest, in coin, from March 1, 1864, and will have to pay, in addition to the principal, the accrued interest *in coin or in currency adding 50 per cent.*, up to the day of subscription.

U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates, 5-20 Bonds, and all other U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., } Bought and Sold at market rates.

W. ANTHES, No. 27 Pine-st.,
(Fourth National Bank Building,)
New-York.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

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NOTICE.—ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE Corydon Mining Company Stock must be paid for on or before the 9th inst., otherwise the stock will be forfeited.

JESUP, BIGGS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or coupon,) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to those subscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continued promptly. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

THE

MEXICAN PACIFIC COMPANY.

CAPITAL $10,000,000;

100,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

25,000 SHARES RESERVED IN THE TREASURY.

This Company is organized under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania, of unusual scope and entirely free from personal liability.

The object of the Company is the prosecution of operations on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, under grants from the Mexican Government, covering MINERAL RIGHTS to 135⅝ square miles of land, and embracing valuable corporate powers and franchises for mining, navigation and railroad purposes, and the general development of the Mineral Territory conceded to the Company.

DIRECTORS.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
EDWARD L. PLUMB, late of U. S. Legation, Mexico.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.
HEARON A. JOHNSON, of H. A. Johnson & Co., No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
GEORGE J. FORREST, of Frost & Forrest, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
ROBERT D. CULLEN, London.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of Smithe, Sprague & Cooper, No. 26 Park-place, New-York.

PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT.
EDWARD L. PLUMB. GEORGE J. FORREST.

TREASURER.
THEODORE CRANE,
President New-York Warehouse and Security Company.

SECRETARY.
JAMES S. MACKIE,
Of the State Department, Washington.

Books of subscription for a limited number of shares of the stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Subscription price $25 per share; 10 per share, payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the official correspondence annexed hereto. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MEXICAN PACIFIC COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.

To His Excellency Senor Dn Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, Washington:

DEAR SIR: The time has arrived when the serious attention of American capitalists is being turned towards the attractive field for enterprise, with means, presented by the vast mineral wealth of Mexico.

This has led a large number of gentlemen to manifest a desire to become interested in the grants held by this company in that country.

For their information, I beg leave to take the liberty of inquiring of you, as the official representative in this country of the Mexican Government:

1. Whether the grants held by this company will be at all times recognized and respected by the authorities of the Republic;

2. Whether any other similar grants have ever been conceded by the Mexican Government.

3. As to the mineral richness of the States to which these grants apply, and—

4. As to the desire of the Mexican Government to have American capitalists take part in the development of the resources of that country.

A reply at your earliest convenience is respectfully solicited.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obdt. svt.,

E. L. PLUMB, President.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1864.
[Translation.]

Mr. Edward Lee Plumb, President of the Mexican Pacific Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have received the letter which, under date of the 18th instant, you have addressed to me, in which you inform me that the serious attention of North American capitalists is now being turned towards the favorable field for enterprise presented by the vast mineral wealth of Mexico, and that this has led a large number of persons to manifest a desire to become interested in the concessions that the company of which you are President holds from the Mexican Government, with reference to which you make of me four inquiries, that I proceed to answer in the order they are made.

1. The concessions held by the company which you represent, will, of course, be recognized and respected by the authorities of the Republic, because the decrees granting said concessions are in the nature of laws, which all of the authorities of the Republic must respect and obey.

2. I have no knowledge of any privileges similar to those possessed by your company, having ever been granted to any other company by the Mexican Government.

3. It would be necessary to enter into many details, improper for such a letter as this, in order to give even a slight idea of the mineral richness of the States that are comprehended in your concessions. It must suffice, therefore, for me to say that among all of the rich States of the Mexican Confederation, the State of Guerrero is considered, if not the one to be one of the richest, although perhaps up to the present time, it has been the least developed.

4. The Mexican Government, which desires above all things the development of the vast material resources of the Republic, considers it one of its first duties to favor the establishment of enterprises both by natives and by foreigners, which have for their object to accomplish this important result.

It being, on the other hand, the policy of the Mexican Government to strengthen and draw closer the commercial relations of the Mexican Republic with the United States, it will see with particular satisfaction the citizens of this country take part in Mexican enterprises, and contribute, with their industry and their capital, to develop the great sources of wealth of that Republic, to the mutual benefit of both nations.

I am, Sir, very truly, your obedient servant,
(Signed) M. ROMERO.

SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING CO.

The valuable gold mining property at Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, adjoining the celebrated gold mine of the London Company, has been organized into a Stock Company.

This property has been worked for more than a year last past, and is now yielding monthly a large product.

Subscriptions to a limited amount for this Stock will be received at the office of HERMAN BAKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st., on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

Samples of ore, facts in relation to product per ton, and general information as to the value of property, may be obtained at the place of subscription.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

OF BERKS COUNTY, PENN.,

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.)

Capital.....$10,000 Shares
Par value.....$50
Subscription price.....$25

Subscription books for a limited number of shares will be opened at the office of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, No. 19 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, April 7, where can be obtained pamphlets containing description of the property, and reports relative to the mines and to the quality of the iron and steel made from the ore, and where, also, may be seen specimens of the ore and merchantable iron and steel.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, Mr. SANDFORD COBB was unanimously elected President of said company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James N. Cobb, Esq., and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to James N. Cobb, Esq., for the able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this company.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1864, by order of the Board. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. F. METTLER, Acting Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUMSON, Attorney and Counselor at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Browne, No. 31 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 59 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the